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10   SBC GLOBAL NETWORK

11   BROADBAND SERVICE

12   INDUSTRY COLLABORATIVE FORUM

13   PROJECT PRONTO - CLEC COLLABORATIVE

14   JANUARY 25, 2001

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1   MS. MOIR: Good morning, everybody. I'm

2   not the bright, perky type so I'm not going to make you say

3   hello. For those of you who don't know me I'm Caryn Moir.

4   I've got the product marketing organization that's responsible

5   for development of the data products in our wholesale unit. A

6   number of my team is here. I'd ask that those of you who are

7   either on my team or with SBC in the development world to

8   stand up and wave your hands so we know, the rest of you can

9   look around. That way, if you have a question, you know who's

10   with SBC, you can spot them pretty quickly. We've also tried

11   to get more of your account managers here to answer questions

12   so that you have a good opportunity to get some good dialogue

13   going.

14   Welcome to the second of our

15   collaboratives on the broadband service. How many of you were

16   here for the first one? And how many of you this is your

17   first time in this collaborative? Okay. Well, let me take

18   just -- since we have so many people in here, let me just take

19   a couple of minutes and orient us around our purpose today.

20   The origination of this collaborative, as

21   I think everybody knows, is in what we call Pronto. And we

22   have a commitment to the FCC to pool a collaborative. That is

23   the kernel of this. I don't want anyone thinking four a

24   moment that that's the only reason we're in the room is

25   because we have on obligation to spend a day with you every

1   now and then. We are really working hard to make sure that

2   this is a product marketing approach, sort of a focus group,

3   if you will. We always have the overlay of regulatory issues

4   and we're [unintelligible] to those but we try to drive us to

5   a productive area, so that's our focus. I know we've got a

6   lot of cooperation from everybody else in funneling the

7   conversation in different channels.

8   We are on the record. You'll notice we

9   have a court reporter with us taking this down, so not for a

10 minute do we forget the importance of this in the regulatory

11 arena, but again we're focused on taking the broadband service

12 to the next level. We have deployed it, but as we deploy the

13 service, as we launch it in the various regions, we also have

14 new events cropping up and some of those we won't be able to

15 respond to today.

16   Just in the last week -- let's tick off

17 what's happened in the last two weeks. We've had the BC court

18 vacate the merger order. We've had the Illinois HEPO

19 [phonetic] come out of the ICC, which is the hearing

20 examiner's proposed order. We've had the line share order or

21 the advanced services order come out of the FCC on Friday.

22 There's a lot of activity and it's pretty much never ending.

23   Where we can address things we will, but

24 what you will find is, for example, with the line sharing

25 order that came out in the FCC on Friday, we're not going to

1   have a whole lot of comments on it today. And specifically

2   there's -- the very beginning of it it talks about line

3   sharing over a variety of media. We're not prepared for that

4   kind of discussion after just having it for a couple of days.

5   I do want to address the Illinois HEPO

6   before we get started. Are you guys familiar with what the

7   hearing examiner stated? Their recommendation is that we

8   unbundle the broadband service, which has been an ongoing

9   debate in the regulatory arena. I don't want to spend a lot

10   of time on this but I will tell you just so we all have the

11   information is that this series from our perspective is

12   seriously jeopardizing our economics in the broadband service.

13   We have deployed equipment in Illinois.

14   We will serve using that equipment at this time, but we're

15   temporarily suspending additional investment, additional

16   deployment because of the expense involved until we get to

17   what I would call a stable environment. And I think we're

18   expecting a final order in March, is that about right? So

19   those things will affect us. What I really want to encourage

20   everybody to do today is to plow ahead with what we can do.

21   Couple of other comments around our

22   purpose and around what we're trying to achieve today, there

23   will be time later for an open discussion. We had quite a few

24   items that came up last time that we didn't really know where

25   to funnel. Some of them were regulatory comments, some of

1   them were issues that we hadn't scheduled time on the agenda

2   for, so we want you to know that we've heard some comments

3   about how we've scheduled this. We do have an open panel

4   discussion. We'll have a number of people up here. It's not

5   because they have an agenda necessarily to discuss but that

6   we're all here for question and answer.

7   Also there have been a number of questions

8   about the parties that play in this environment. Certainly

9   there's the [unintelligible], as we see, there's all the CLECs

10   who are providing service to the band users and there's the

11   third party vendors, and we have Alcatel with us today. I

12   hope you'll be kind. This is a fairly pressure filled

13   environment so I want to let you know that as we're scheduling

14   these, we are trying to listen to what you're trying to get

15   out of them as well and respond to that. So as we go through

16   the day, if you have additional comments, we'll find time to

17   address them somewhere in the day or we can talk to you about

18   them at lunch.

19   Let me cover a couple of building items

20   and I think I'm done. For those of you who aren't familiar

21   with this building, there are restrooms right outside these

22   doors. There's also another set just past the elevators.

23   There's a bank of phones behind the double doors in back. You

24   will have to use a calling card, but I think everybody's

25   prepared for that. I'm trying to think. Is there anything

1   else I need to address, Peggy?

2   MS. BEATA: Just the agenda's included in

3   the package.

4   MS. MOIR: Okay. And the agenda's

5   included in the package. We're going to start off with Pete

6   Wilcox who's going to talk about the special request process,

7   and I'll be here throughout the day if you have questions for

8   me.

9   MR. WILCOX: Well, good morning to all. I

10 asked for approximately 15 minutes on this morning's agenda

11 because in our last collaborative, our initial one in October,

12 I presented in the afternoon and there were a bunch of

13 questions that were raised and I wanted to make sure that we

14 took care of any unfinished business. I also want to stress

15 this morning that from our perspective I think we heard what

16 some of you folks were asking about or making recommendations

17 on as far as the special request process.

18   For those who were here in October I think

19 there was almost a great deal of let's say almost universal

20 dissatisfaction with the way it looked originally. We tweaked

21 it, made some changes, made some recommendations and I just

22 want to stress for my presentation and for the rest of the

23 day, because I'll be the moderator, that this is a

24 collaborative effort. We want your input. We need it. It's

25 a two-way street, so please let's look at it as a healthy

1   dialogue and we are open obviously to suggestions,

2   recommendations, etc.

3   Okay. That being said, my presentation

4   here on the special request process basically says that one of

5   the first items that came up was can you have a technical

6   meeting, do I need to institute the paperwork. This is

7   something that, you know, why go through the process of

8   putting paperwork together if SBC may turn around and reject

9   it summarily.

10   So our first change from the last session

11 and what we'd like to introduce is that if you folks feel you

12 have a special type of application, please bring it to the

13 attention of your account manager because that's your

14 interface into the corporation, and we will work -- product

15 management will work with the account manager and the

16 necessary folks in the organization to get a technical meeting

17 scheduled because I think the first item from October was

18 technical feasibility, how do we determine that in lieu of

19 putting in a bunch of paperwork and then finding out

20 afterwards.

21   So the first item is get to your account

22 manager, give them an idea. You don't have to be overly

23 specific. More specifics you can provide would be helpful up

24 front, but dialogue with your account manager, let them know

25 what you're thinking of, and then we will be more than happy

1   to sit down at the table for an hour, hour and a half to

2   discuss technical feasibility.

3   Now, at this session I'd like to stress

4   that the folks that we intend to bring in, and product

5   management will be represented, amongst others, but it's

6   designed to gauge the feasibility of the request. That's

7   basically it. We're not going to get into pricing or anything

8   like that up front, but it's just a first blush session at

9   should you go forward or do you want to go forward, that's

10 your call. Okay. That's number one.

11   Number two, as far as what came up last

12 time, there was a gentleman sitting over here at the time who

13 said gee, SBC, we don't want to give you a blank check, you

14 know. You have a special request process here, you're going

15 to provide us with a cost quote, how do we know what's going

16 to go into the cost quote at all. What we're going to

17 continue to ask for obviously is as much detailed information

18 as possible. So the more up front info you folks can provide,

19 the better it'll assist us in gaining a quote for you.

20   However, as far as the issue of does SBC

21 want to use this as carte blanche for a blank check,

22 absolutely not. So we're doing two things, and the other two

23 changes involve, at least here in January are, we want to

24 introduce an application fee of $100. That's basically a

25 paper processing input fee. It'll -- I view it quite candidly

1   as keeping you folks honest. You're going to think about the

2   request beforehand, we're going to hold a technical meeting

3   beforehand if need be, if you want it, so then after all that

4   if you want to submit the request, there'll be an application

5   form. But it's $100, so I kind of look at that as a novel

6   thing.

7   But what we're going to do behind that is

8   that when the folks put the quote together, we're going to

9   come back to you with, I guess, a quote that says there's a

10   cap on the developmental cost that depending upon the

11   application and the folks that we put together whether --

12   obviously we may consult with a vendor, we'll go through our

13   engineering group, we'll go through our network planning

14   group, whatever we have to do internally to work this thing.

15   To come up with a preliminary quote what we'd like to do based

16   upon your requests last meeting is give you a real good order

17   of magnitude cap on the developmental cost.

18   Now, is that to say that if we came back

19   with a quote that said for application for widget one is

20   estimated at $5,000, will it be 5,000 on the nose by the time

21   we get done with the process, which basically takes 75 days.

22   In your package there's a timeline, and in here -- I'm sorry,

23   I'm skipping around a little bit and I'm not one to stay right

24   by the book with the slides, but it's kind of self-explanatory

25   in your package.

 1   We talk about the application fee, ask you

 2   for as much information as possible, indicate what we need and

 3   here it is; technical description, drawings, locations,

 4   straightforward stuff that you're, I'm sure, used to getting

 5   from your own customers and used to providing in business.

 6   Okay.

 7   But out of that if we get that input, and

 8   let me stress the one input that is critical in my view

 9   because I'm going to bring this right back to the costing

10   effort, is the idea of forecasting. This is known as the

11   special request process, so up front I view it as perhaps a

12   one of a kind. It's a special request conceivably for one

13   customer. Maybe more customers will want it in the future.

14   If you think that would be the case, please give us the best

15   forecast you can. And we're asking for a three year

16   forecasting, all right. That's, I think, a good time frame

17   to look at in this day and age. But if you can give us

18   something, that will help in the costing effort.

19   Because I believe last time we talked a

20   little bit about the idea that when you want something special

21   for one customer in a business, generally speaking, the cost

22   causer, or the application in this case, would drive the cost.

23   Does a business, whether it's ours, yours or any other, want

24   to leave money on the table when you're doing something for a

25   singular venture. Normally we don't. It's not good business

1   practice to turn around and say gee, something's going to cost

2   a thousand dollars, I'm going to charge my customer 795 and

3   you're leaving money on the table. That's a business decision

4   that any entrepreneur or businessman can make. As a rule,

5   quite frankly in my experience, we don't do that.

6   But the idea of what was termed in one

7   discussion I had with an individual was repetitive costs. If

8   you know you're going to have three, four, five, ten of these

9   things and you tell us that and it's within this time frame

10 and it looks good, then perhaps the cost can be spread out

11 over that number. So I think it can be to your benefit is

12 where I want to go with that.

13   In the package here we do have a slide

14 here that talks about the timeline. That hasn't changed.

15 That was in the October handout and it hasn't changed. So

16 basically speaking, what we're asking for is you get to your

17 account manager with it with a request with a potential input,

18 if we sit down at the meeting in a meeting room and have this

19 discussion about it, you folks turn it in. Then we'll come

20 back and acknowledge that within ten days, and then in 35

21 business days beyond that we'll work up this quote to the best

22 of our ability. No gouging, nothing like that, okay. We'll

23 do the best we can to fulfill a request, obviously that the

24 request has been accepted.

25   Now, another special point from last

1   session was if we get your request in even after the technical

2   meeting and for whatever reason we're not going to process it,

3   we're going to reject it, we're going to give you a better

4   answer. We're going to give you the best answer we can, the

5   best reason why we're not going to go forward with it. Could

6   be a policy decision, could be a change in the environment,

7   and I mean legislature, slash, regulatory, slash, whatever

8   environment, I don't know. But a discussion point from

9   October was gee, SBC, sometimes we just think that we might go

10   forward with these and then we hear otherwise. We'll let you

11   know, okay.

12   So basically -- let me state that nothing

13   else in the presentation from before was altered other than

14   these three items about the application fee, technical meeting

15   and the idea of the developmental costs being included in the

16   pricing. So those are the three main changes that I have here

17   for you this morning.

18   And if anyone who wasn't here -- there are

19   a lot of faces I recognize. For folks who weren't here in

20   October, I'll be more than happy to get you a copy of that

21   presentation. That's no problem whatsoever, okay, and I can

22   get it to you before you leave today. So if you want to do a

23   stare and compare as to what's in here now versus what we said

24   last time, that's fine. And I'll be certainly available for

25   questions during breaks as well or right now, if anybody has

 1 any. Yes, ma'am?

 2   MS. GENTRY: Where are you going to

 3 memorialize this as far as usually BFRs, which this is not a

 4 traditional BFR, is contractual. Is this going to be

 5 something that is time specific that in turn doesn't go too

 6 far to a contract so that we have the assurance of the

 7 timeline and its structure?

 8   MR. WILCOX:: You know, Jo, I think that's

 9 a very valid request and I think that is an excellent

10 question. I think the customer specific request for a CLEC,

11 broadband services aren't put into a contract. I don't see

12 why we couldn't put it into the contract. Let me take it as a

13 take back, and I think that answers your question that it

14 would solidify it.

15   MR. BOYER: I would think that -- Chris

16 Boyer. I think from my perspective I think that we could --

17 if we negotiate a contract, we could update the language to

18 reflect the process.

19   MR. WILCOX: And, Chris, thank you for --

20 Chris got up and identified himself. Not that all you folks

21 who are in broadband don't know who that gentleman is, but

22 during the course of the day Christy's up here taking all the

23 verbiage down. We had a lot of unidentified speakers in the

24 transcript at the last session. If you could identify

25 yourself, that will help us work with the account team to

1   perhaps direct any follow-up issues or feedback back to you

2   going forward, if that's okay, we can do that. Yes, ma'am?

3   MS. LOPEZ: Ann Lopez from Rhythms. As

4   Ms. Gentry pointed out, this is nothing more than a surrogate

5   bay of arts, nothing more than a bona fide request. Although

6   you're only presenting it here in Pronto, what type of

7   situations, what type of scenarios do you see the CLECs

8   presenting a special request -- or special request process go

9   into effect? What type of products are you expecting to see

10   from us?

11   MR. WILCOX: Well, in my view, if you were

12   to ask for a tweaking of the DSL that's out there; in other

13   words, we have a ADSL out there today, and if we call that

14   plain vanilla DSL for talk sake now and you come up and you

15   want really cranberry DSL because you're going to perhaps add

16   something in that you may have heard about or read about,

17   whatever you want us to explore, something that could be

18   leading edge out there that a telephony magazine has put out

19   there, I don't know exactly, that would be your call with what

20   your customer is telling you that they think they need and

21   all.

22   Obviously we're going to come out with

23   newer items or enhancements to broadband, slash, Pronto as

24   time goes by, which some of which you may hear about today.

25   And if perhaps you want one of those in advance, okay, of its

1   general lease, if we can do that I would consider that if we

2   were to try to push something forward. That would be

3   considered a special request. Yes, Jo.

4   MS. GENTRY: Jo Gentry, IP. Go a little

5   further into that because traditionally at the FCC when you do

6   an ICB, that is the one that -- one time situation. By the

7   time you do your second one, it becomes a standard offering.

8   I, as a company, would like to have the opportunity to know

9   that some of the CLEC is asking for something through some

10   kind of an acknowledgment so that I didn't have to start over

11   from scratch.

12   Also, if you've already developed the

13   process even though they may have paid for some of the

14   developmental costs up front, you might in research a few

15   months later ask for that same thing. We've already created

16   an awful lot of that, I would have known that and the delivery

17   time will be shorter. Have you thought about the

18   communication path for acknowledging to the industry that

19   you've created some kind of unique configuration and the fact

20   that it becomes a standard offering to the product, it's not

21   ICB?

22   MR. WILCOX: We had part of this

23   discussion last time.

24   MS. BEATA: Do you want to take it, Pete,

25   or can we take it over here?

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 1                      MR. WILCOX:  Be my guest.

 2                      MS. BEATA:  Peggy Beata, SBC, and if

 3   anybody else from SBC that wants to respond to that

 4   point, please do.  We talked about this last time and I

 5   reiterate that if something is developed on behalf of one

 6   customer, it's proprietary.  If the customer pays for that

 7   development, it is proprietary to that customer.  So we will

 8   not generally roll out something that is developed and paid

 9   for if it is not part of some kind of deployment plan to a

10   mass of customers.  If it's a one time ICB type of

11   arrangement, that's what it is.

12                      If we are going to roll out something to

13   customers or it's in a plan deployment stage, that's a

14   different story and you would be told that.  That would be

15   acknowledged.  I'm not sure if I'm getting to the point

16   of your question but I just want to clarify some of the

17   things that were said.  So at no time would a customer in this

18   room be paying for something that's going to become generally

19   available.

20                      MS. GENTRY:  I think I conceptually

21   understand when you're saying that if it was a one time

22   situation, that it's a unique occurrence.  The second time

23   that it's requested it's no longer unique, and I see that as a

24   standard offering.  So that's -- that would be where if a CLEC

25   had already requested this functionality, you created that.
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1   Now, I may not know that they created that.

2   What you're telling me right now, you're

3   not going to acknowledge it, but I asked for it and it is so

4   close to the same thing or it is the same thing. I would have

5   the expectation that you would not start from scratch again,

6   take me through the full developmental process and the expense

7   and in fact the delivery time would be shorter.

8   Now, what you tell me and how you

9   communicate it to me may not be what well, I've already done

10 that so this is going to be a short circuit in a few weeks.

11 But the expectation is that you would in fact have it on a

12 shorter time frame, but that it would become a standard

13 offering because you see now two people have it and in fact

14 there's a demand for it in the industry.

15   MS. BEATA: And your interpretation is the

16 same as an interpretation as many state commerce commissions,

17 especially Illinois, whereby you cannot offer the same thing

18 to one more than one customer without it becoming a general --

19   MS. GENTRY: And FCC. It's been at the

20 FCC for 15 years, 20 years, since we've been access and

21 everything is that the second one becomes a standard offering.

22 You know, we used to have to file ICBs in the FCC tariffs, the

23 second one was a standard offering and then everyone had the

24 benefit from it. That would be my same expectation here.

25   MS. BEATA: Did I answer your question?

1   MS. GENTRY: I think you're -- as far as

2   the first one is proprietary, you're not going to tell me

3   that. But coincidentally if I accidentally ask you or if they

4   are asking for the second time, then it becomes public

5   knowledge.

6   MS. CARTER: Peggy, in your scenario with

7   --

8   MS. BEATA: Melia Carter with Covad.

9   MS. CARTER: I'm sorry. Melia Carter from

10   Covad. In your scenario where you have one CLEC that comes in

11   and pays for a special arrangement, I guess two questions.

12   One is how do you distinguish that from the scenario where the

13   second person comes in and, third -- the second question is

14   who gets the intellectual property rates to that?

15   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't know.

16   We'll have to take that one down.

17   MS. CARTER: I guess the question is, if a

18   CLEC comes in and pays for a development of something, why

19   should SBC get the intellectual property rates to that if it's

20   all paid for and developed by the CLEC.

21   MS. BEATA: Can you take that?

22   MR. WILCOX: Melia, that's an excellent

23   question. Let me add my opinion from what I think where Jo

24   was going that the first part of your question, okay, in my

25   view -- and I have been dialoguing somewhat with the costing

1   folks obviously in this scenario. Second iteration of it or

2   another request very close to what we've already done, we

3   rolled out widget one for one customer and then widget two

4   comes in and it's 99 and 44/100 percent the same as widget

5   one. Your point, Jo, about our developmental costs perhaps

6   smaller is the time frame shorter to turn this out, and then

7   the answer is yes, it should be. We've done it, we should be

8   able to do it again in a shorter time frame. So it presumably

9   will have the type of positive impact you folks do here.

10   Anything else, because I'd like to keep to

11 the agenda today, or at least to the time frame, not to say

12 that we can't go over if need be, so -- but -- yes, sir?

13   MR. JENNINGS: Scott Jennings from

14 McLeodUSA. I'm not sure I understood completely the answer to

15 this lady's question up here. The -- very simply, is this

16 just a special request process or only Project Pronto related?

17   MR. WILCOX: Yes.

18   MR. JENNINGS: So it doesn't apply to the

19 broad spectrum?

20   MR. WILCOX: That's correct. You're

21 exactly right. This is Project Pronto broadband services

22 related for this collaborative and this offering.

23   MS. LOPEZ: Ann Lopez again just to

24 clarify a little bit more for you. Everyplace else this is a

25 BFR. It's a bona fide request, okay. They just call it

1   special request for Pronto.

2   MR. BOYER: Actually -- Chris Boyer.

3   Actually that's an incorrect statement. It is not the same as

4   BFR process. I think . . . contract rate she would realize

5   the fact that this offering is distinctly different from the

6   BFR process.

7   MS. BEATA: Chris, can you speak up?

8   MR. BOYER: I was just commenting to the

9   fact that it's not a correct statement to say this process is

10   identical to the BFR process. There are several differences

11   in the way this process is structured and also the way it's

12   being costed, so that I would beg to differ with Ann's comment

13   about the fact that it's identical.

14   MS. LOPEZ: Chris, why don't you go ahead

15   and point out some of the -- because the BFR process is you

16   submit a BFR request, you acknowledge in ten days whether it's

17   going to be accepted or not, there's a 30 to 35 day interval

18   for them to come back and do the preliminary analysis.

19   MR. BOYER: Well, I'd be happy to point

20   out the differences. I mean, I can tell you right now the

21   timelines are different from the BFR process, the up front

22   charge is distinctly different. In fact, with the BFR the up

23   front charge is $2,000.

24   MS. LOPEZ: And that was the one thing

25   that was pointed out here. That was the only change that you

1   made between the special request and the BFR the last time --

2   MR. BOYER: And the fact --

3   MS. LOPEZ: At the last meeting it was

4   still 2,000.

5   MR. BOYER: And the fact that we're also

6   offering a cap on the developmental cost, which is not

7   something that's offered in a conventional BFR process.

8   MS. LOPEZ: And what is the cap that

9   you're offering for a developmental price on the special

10 request?

11   MR. BOYER: Well, I seem to recall in the

12 last collaborative from reading the transcript that Mr. Bowen

13 was asking questions to the extent that he was not comfortable

14 with this process because he would not be able to determine

15 how much it would cost your firm to offer a product to a given

16 customer. He was commenting to the extent that I may be

17 willing to go forward with the special request for a customer

18 if it costs me, for sake of argument, $10,000 to develop it,

19 but I may not be willing to go forward with this customer if

20 it costs $30,000.

21   So what we're offering is a cap in our

22 initial quotes so that you can make a more informed decision

23 about what you want to move forward with the special request.

24 So there are several distinct differences from a BFR.

25   MR. WILCOX: Anything else?

 1   MS. FLATT: Excuse me, Pete, I might

 2   suggest that everyone identifies theirselves, make that

 3   suggestion again for the record.

 4   MR. WILCOX: And that was Sherri Flatt

 5   that just said that.

 6   COURT REPORTER: If you-all could do me a

 7   favor and stand up, it's easier for me if I'm not hearing

 8   every word if I can read your lips because I can't see some of

 9   you-all and it's just harder for me.

10   MR. WILCOX: Okay. I will be available

11   during the day at front, break or anything like that for

12   questions. So moving right along, we have Robin Gustafson who

13   has come down from the Ameritech region who will be talking

14   about combined voice and data.

15   MS. GUSTAFSON: Thank you, Pete.

16   MR. WILCOX: You're welcome.

17   MS. GUSTAFSON: Good morning. My name is

18   Robin Gustafson. I have not yet had the pleasure of meeting

19   most of you yet but I'm sure I probably will. I am a product

20   manager for broadband services and I'm today going to talk

21   about -- basically do a review of the phase two which is the

22   combined voice and data product that we're offering with the

23   broadband services platform.

24   Just a little bit of a review, Project

25   Pronto is the deployment of an advanced broadband network

1   which encompasses several initiatives that we're rolling out

2   in phases. Phase one, we rolled out the data only copper

3   subgroup. We also included in there the hyperactive portion

4   of the subgroup or the line share portion of the loop. Phase

5   two, which I'm going to cover today, is the combined voice and

6   data product. And phase three, which is under development, is

7   the CBR, constant bit rate, which will be discussed later on

8   today.

9   Basically, again, what this provides is

10 ADSL capability via an overlay network that we're deploying

11 which allows us to reach customers who are outside the region

12 of the central office. DSLAMS can be reached by a remote by

13 access from remote terminal. We've started deployment of this

14 band in the fall of last year and it's planned to be deployed

15 over a three year period. We do have available in all 13

16 states today where facilities exist.

17   Okay. Let's talk about the combined voice

18 and data product. What this provides, it provides you the

19 ability to provision both the voice and data service to your

20 end and your customer over the same type of facility. The

21 voice and data signal will be split once they come from the

22 end user into the remote terminal, they'll be split at the

23 remote terminal by the ADLU card there and travel over

24 separate paths from the remote terminal ultimately to your

25 collocation space.

 1   The voice path will go across an OC-3

 2   service into the central office terminal and then be handed

 3   over to the . . . to your collocation space and the data path

 4   will travel across -- and the data path will travel across a

 5   OC-3c and be handed off at the OCD port. This is offered to

 6   accommodate those of you who are serving -- want to serve your

 7   customer both voice and data to your end user.

 8   I included a diagram here that basically

 9   depicts what I just described, the copper facility from the

10   end user into the remote terminal. At that point at the port

11   termination it will be split and of course they will travel

12   separate paths through to your collocation space. Basically

13   what you get is the copper facility and the voice path from

14   the remote terminal to your collocation space and then the PVC

15   that you would purchase with the data for the data product

16   which we'll talk about later. The two of those together will

17   provide your end user with a bulk of voice and data service.

18   Okay, let's talk a little bit about the

19   service arrangements. The broadband service consists of the

20   following. Again, as I said, we have three configurations of

21   loops. We have the line shared or the hyper portion of the

22   subgroup. This -- we also have the data loop which is a

23   dedicated data copper facility between the end user and the

24   remote terminal. And then of course the combined voice and

25   data loop I just described which will provide the full subloop

1   to you for presenting both the voice and data transport, the

2   voice and data from the end user to the remote terminal and

3   the voice service from the remote terminal to the

4   distribution, framing central office.

5   I just want to make a note, a

6   clarification note here. The subloops and loops that we're

7   defining here in conjunction with this service are integrated

8   with the remote terminal the next generation carrier equipment

9   and offered as a specific building element of this, and they

10 differ. They're offered separately from the subloops that are

11 defined in the FCC under the UNE remand order. So these are

12 not available as a stand-alone UNE subloop.

13   The next piece is the permanent virtual

14 circuit. This is the circuit that goes on -- the PVC that

15 goes from the remote terminal to the OCD to deliver the data

16 service to your end user or to your collocation. And then the

17 OCD port termination which is required in order for us to

18 route the traffic to your collocation arrangement in the

19 serving wire center.

20   I've been ordered to set this up. There

21 is basically two pieces. There is the infrastructure build

22 and there's the end user specific requirements for combined

23 voice and data. The infrastructure elements will consist of

24 the OCD port and cross connects to both your voice and data

25 service. Two separate handoffs are required at your

1   collocation. They cannot be handed off on the same facility.

2   We'll continue to provide you with this disclosure information

3   from our central offices and our two locations that are

4   equipped with this service. That will be located on the DTI

5   tool that you can access via the CLEC web site.

6   In order to set up the infrastructure

7   these will be ordered via ASR. In addition to the ASR the

8   CLEC will need to fill out a CLEC information form, a CLIF

9   form, which is also located on the CLEC web site under the

10   broadband ordering profile, and this is for each OCD that you

11   purchase. This will contain the information necessary for us

12   to set up the parameters in the OCD for your services that you

13   require for your OCD.

14   MS. CARTER: Excuse me. It's my

15   understanding -- Melia Carter with Covad. It's my

16   understanding that SBC was able to -- and I think this is a

17   good accomplishment. SBC was able to install the whole Pronto

18   infrastructure, and I'm not talking about ordering but the

19   whole Pronto infrastructure in many cases including the

20   installation of the OCD in a six month time period. Is that

21   correct?

22   MS. GUSTAFSON: I honestly don't know the

23   answer to that. I would have to take that back and maybe

24   somebody else can answer that.

25   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What do you mean by

1   the whole --

2   MS. CARTER: Well, I mean getting your

3   infrastructure Pronto ready, in many cases you were you able

4   to do that in a six month time period.

5   MS. LOPEZ: In other words, if you've

6   turned around and you're evaluating you say okay, if we want

7   to go ahead and implement Pronto at the CEN TRAN O1 office to

8   this particular RT location, what's the time frame of that? I

9   thought --

10   MR. KEOWN: James Keown, SBC. That varies

11 from office to office because when you --

12   MS. CARTER: But I think in some cases

13 you've been very aggressive and were able to achieve that.

14   MR. KEOWN:: If right-of-way came easy, if

15 the materials and supplies were on hand, it's a fairly quick

16 process, six to eight months which is probably reasonable.

17 When you deploy from both terminals, you have to get

18 right-of-way, you have to get all the things in place. In

19 this case, that's not the case.

20   MS. CARTER: And assuming a terminal is

21 already in place and you had the Litespan 2000 out there, you

22 just needed to make it DSL capable, I think in some cases you

23 were able to do that.

24   MR. KEOWN: In some cases in California,

25 for instance, where they have been deploying . . . in Illinois

1   or Ameritech region where we only had to upgrade some of those

2   updates, some of that was a fairly quick process.

3   MS. CARTER: And what was that, about six

4   months?

5   MR. KEOWN: Well, this broadband service

6   depends also on the OCD.

7   MS. CARTER: Right.

8   MR. KEOWN: So it's kind of less dependent

9   upon -- the interval depends upon, number one, when can you

10   get the kit to do the upgrade and the second was the

11   installation of OCD itself. So six months probably is

12   reasonable when you have --

13   MS. MOIR: This is Caryn Moir, SBC. What

14   is the need you're trying to address? Are you trying to deal

15   with planning the marketing?

16   MS. CARTER: I'm trying to understand if

17   -- the timing here. If SBC's able to get Pronto architecture

18   in place in six months, how much more of an interval does it

19   take to upgrade it from DSL to voice? What more is involved

20   in the infrastructure build out to put that capability in

21   place?

22   MS. MOIR: Melia, the concern I would have

23   with that in answering at the broad level is I think we've all

24   dealt with this, how can you -- half of you guys have worked

25   for [unintelligible]. When you have such a broadly

1   distributed network, we're subject to everything from

2   right-of-way to just general availability. So I'm a little

3   uncomfortable overcommitting to something as opposed to, you

4   know -- and I know you guys -- this is a time on our debate of

5   forecasting, tell me where you need to be and what you're

6   needing and I'll see what I can get to meet you on a specific

7   basis.

8   MS. CARTER: Great. And, again, don't get

9   me wrong, I mean, I'm not asking you to overcommit and I know

10   there's situations that occur with right-of-way and things

11   like that.

12   MS. MOIR: But you're looking for a

13   general time frame?

14   MS. CARTER: Yeah, I'm looking for

15   general.

16   MR. WALLACE: Let me make a comment also,

17   that -- my name is Matthew Wallace with SBC. You said how

18   much you were trying to get -- how much time it would take to

19   move the next step to voice over DSL. I just wanted to make a

20   clarification that what's being described right here is not

21   voice over DSL.

22   MS. CARTER: Well, okay. Combined voice

23   and data.

24   MR. WALLACE: Okay. The combined voice

25   and data, okay. Just wanted to clarify that they are two very

1   different things.

2   MS. CARTER: All right. Thank you.

3   MS. BEATA: Melia, was your question not

4   answered?

5   MS. CARTER: Well, I still didn't get the

6   [unintelligible].

7   MR. WALLACE: For a nominal case, six

8   months is probably reasonable, but there are a few nominal

9   cases.

10   MS. CARTER: For the addition of the voice

11   and data capability? Okay.

12   MR. WALLACE: Well, I was talking about

13   for building an initial Pronto. For adding the voice and data

14   capability, there's no infrastructure upgrade that needs to be

15   -- needs to be put in place. It uses the same -- the same

16   software, the Litespan and --

17   MS. CARTER: Okay. And --

18   MR. WALLACE: As soon as the contracts are

19   negotiated to include that, you guys -- I think you guys can

20   place orders for that.

21   MR. BOYER: Right.

22   MS. CARTER: So the infrastructure is

23   really not --

24   MR. WALLACE: Not new. There's not new

25   infrastructure.

 1   MS. LOPEZ: Ann Lopez for Rhythms. Just

 2   to clarify this, you've got an OCD in your CO and you've got

 3   the DLC out there that probably needs some type of upgrade,

 4   and I'm looking at it for planning purposes. You know, I want

 5   to be able to go to my engineers and say hey, they just looked

 6   at this site and the OCD's already in and now we're looking at

 7   a -- you know, making it Pronto ready. I'd like to kind of

 8   give them like a general time frame to say okay, maybe four to

 9   six months we should be able to start deploying Pronto in that

10   area. Would that be reasonable?

11   MR. BOYER: I think this is -- Chris

12   Boyer, SBC. I think first of all we have a tool out there

13   that you guys can use. Actually the DTI . . . has been

14   updated. We have -- I was saying the fact that we have a tool

15   out on the CLEC handbook called the DTI tool in which you can

16   go in and actually query on a given quotation, actual customer

17   address, telephone number and it'll tell you whether an RT's

18   available on the tool or it will tell you the projected time

19   frame of when an RT may be available. So it should give you a

20   . . . as to when it's going to be available.

21   And if I just may for one second just to

22   let Robin continue on Melia's question about combined voice

23   and data products just to clarify any kind of confusion, that

24   product is the standard offering using the existing

25   technology. So according with the FCC order, that product is

1   generally available today in locations where the GLC has been

2   turned up and completed. If somebody would agree to

3   contractual terms and want to issue an order for that, we

4   would be able to accommodate that as of today.

5   MS. CARTER: Thank you.

6   MS. BEATA: Peggy Beata, SBC. I didn't

7   want to interrupt what you and Melia were in because you were

8   already midstream with the thought and it's still to bring

9   closure. What we learned from the last collaborative when we

10   read the transcripts is that some of the presentations went on

11   an hour and a half and one almost two hours because we allowed

12   so much interaction during the presentation.

13   Time could be saved if we allow the

14   presentations to complete and then hold the questions

15   pertinent to that presentation until after that presentation

16   and immediately following and then we can stay on track. So

17   if it's possible, that's the way that we can better accomplish

18   what we didn't last time.

19   MS. GUSTAFSON: Thank you. The other

20   piece to this is the end user specific order which is

21   basically the combined voice and data loop which includes the

22   next generation voice grade loop and the PVC that's required

23   between the RT and the OCD. This -- these are ordered via one

24   LSR per end user. And in addition to that, what we would need

25   is a profile built in the network management system. This

1   would be accomplished through the CLEC web site through the

2   broadband ordering profile, the Bob tool that's out there or

3   [unintelligible] that's out there. And this will allow CLECs

4   some flexibility to offer the services to their end user by

5   setting up the profiles.

6   And the profiles are required per state

7   for any state that you decide that you want to operate in.

8   And also we would need to utilize -- you would need to utilize

9   the dual inventory CFA process to provision the combined voice

10 and data product. This was introduced with the line sharing

11 order with line sharing when we rolled out the line sharing

12 and it's also outlined in the accessible letter that was sent

13 out on December 8th outlining the process for combined voice

14 and data.

15   Our loop qualification that -- Chris

16 covered this a little bit. Basically the loop qualification

17 tool does have the capability if you go in to prequalify to

18 verify if it's not DSL capable it will tell you if there's an

19 RT deployed there where available to serve your customer and

20 provision a DSL service.

21   The CLEC handbook in the process of

22 updating this information and disclosure information, as I

23 stated earlier, is available through the DTI tool on the web

24 site and we state here is available at clec.sbc.com and then

25 under the CLEC specific reports area you'd find this

1   information.

2   And in closing I just -- we did send out

3   accessible letters announcing development of this broadband on

4   December 8th. And as Chris said it is available in all 13

5   states where we have facilities where facilities exist. The

6   broadband service agreement was also attached and with that a

7   pricing addendum, so if you have any pricing information you'd

8   be able to get that on the broadband service agreement. And I

9   list here the accessible letters that went out in each region

10 for your -- in case you don't know what they are. So that's

11 all I had on the product. I'd like to open it up for

12 questions.

13   MR. GINDLESBERGER: Larry Gindlesberger

14 for Covad. Chris, you touched on this, the DTI tool we can

15 get the service right away if we have an agreement. The

16 question that I'd like to know, and this is for planning

17 purposes, if we know that there's an area where the remote is

18 NGDLC but it hasn't been upgraded to provide DSL service; in

19 other words, the OCD hasn't been installed and upgraded . . .

20 is not turned up and the [unintelligible] is not in, are we

21 still looking at a six month period to do those kinds of

22 things or would that be a different time frame?

23   MR. BOYER: Chris Boyer with SBC. I think

24 that it varies. It would vary but if you go to the DTI tool

25 from my experience and when I actually used my own address as

1   an example, you can input an address and it will tell you when

2   the projected time frame for the RT to be installed. And the

3   assumption is that -- it's actually a projected time frame for

4   when it's going to go green, which would mean the OCD is there

5   but the RT is turned off, the DA, distribution area,

6   interface has been wired, so all that's the general

7   assumption. That is the data at which point all those pieces

8   should be complete and I can't say whether it's six months or

9   eight months. Like we said before, Pronto is a phase three

10 year rollout, so it could be next year in some places.

11   MR. WALLACE: Matthew Wallace, SBC. In

12 many cases for 2001, a lot of our deployment plans have

13 already been set not for the entire year, but if there's an

14 office out there that doesn't have OCD placed in it and isn't

15 currently project let's say for the year 2001 to be turned up

16 as green, then there's a possibility it could get pulled back

17 onto that list. I don't know if there's a process for CLECs

18 to put put in prioritization requests. I don't know if we've

19 got a method for feedback of anything like that for CLECs to

20 provide prioritization requests for turnup of specific RTs. I

21 don't know.

22   MS. BEATA: Peggy Beata, SBC. I think

23 this is a pat answer for many questions that will be asked

24 such as this today. Use your account manager, go back to your

25 account manager. This is not a special request. This is not

1   a BFR. This is collaborative information between working

2   partners and that should be the kind of dialogue you're having

3   with your account manager, your account team on a regular

4   basis. And if we can be influenced by your needs, we'll work

5   with it. That is not a special request. We want to hear that

6   information.

7   MS. LOPEZ: Ann Lopez for Rhythms. That's

8   great to know, Peggy. So let's say we get in a major customer

9   that we previously couldn't provide them, you know, the ADSL

10 service because they were outside of the time frame, but what

11 you're saying is you would bring in -- let's say you've got an

12 area that's really scheduled out quite some ways just because

13 workload prevents it, you know, and we understand that. But

14 if we took on something that major, a major customer who comes

15 in, rather than it being on the deployment schedule for 2002,

16 we could really bring it into the 2001 account and deal with

17 work collaboratively to possibly get that brought in within a

18 six months time frame?

19   MR. WALLACE: I wouldn't want to provide

20 any guarantees but I think -- I work closely with the outside

21 planners who develop those schedules, and I have to think that

22 they would be influenced by some of that. We would certainly

23 like to turn up RTs where we know there's customer interest

24 rather than turning up RTs based on some of our own research

25 and then not having anybody.

1   So I think that would be something that

2   we'd be interested in hearing about. And as Peggy says, talk

3   to your account managers and let us know if you have

4   particular locations that are more critical for your business

5   needs.

6   MS. CARTER: Getting back to Larry's

7   question when he asked you about the timing on the

8   installation of the OCD and fiber, I thought Mr. Keown was

9   going to respond to something.

10   MR. KEOWN: James Keown, SBC. The

11   answer's still the same and that is is that all the variables

12   on right-of-way, intervals and everything --

13   MS. CARTER: Yeah. And assuming that it's

14   -- a right-of-way's in place like you already have the

15   terminal out there.

16   MR. KEOWN: If you assume that everything

17   is in place, fairly short. But depending on where you want to

18   go --

19   MS. CARTER: What's fairly short?

20   MR. KEOWN: Well, it could be anywhere

21   from six to eight months. But it all depends on where you

22   want to go. If you submit an office that is urban territory

23   where there's nothing there, it's going to be longer because

24   we have to negotiate right-of-way. Some of the negotiations

25   for right-of-way has taken us 12 months just to get a plot of

1   land put on. And that's before you order anything. So you

2   just can't say it's a six month interval.

3   MR. GINDLESBERGER: Larry Gindlesberger

4   for Covad. That wasn't part of the question because I

5   prefaced that by saying that it was already in NGDLC capable

6   meaning you couldn't quite get [unintelligible] service

7   because the second fiber, the OCD and the handheld wasn't

8   installed yet. However, taking into consideration that the

9   remote is already there because you're already providing dial

10   tone service out of that remote and it is an NGDLC capable

11   remote.

12   And that's what I'm looking for because we

13   know that there are areas out there that you have planned and

14   for whatever reason they're out in the future. But if we have

15   a customer that we know we want to service, we tell that

16   customer it'll be six months or do we have to tell them I'm

17   sorry, SBC isn't going to be prepared for you for a year and a

18   half.

19   MR. KEOWN: Again James Keown, SBC. I

20   think Mr. Boyer answered part of that question by saying the

21   first thing you want to look at is [unintelligible]. And DTI

22   gives you particularly -- well, if it's a Pronto wire center.

23   DTI will tell you when that RT is scheduled to turn out. And

24   when that schedule is there, that means exactly what he said

25   earlier; that is, it is a green RT. That is there really is a

1   green RT, it's wired to the SAI. We have cable paraphernalia

2   that will be ready to go serving a customer in the area.

3   So if it's on that -- if it's green there

4   -- if it shows it's red, typically we'll have a projected date

5   for that DA and that's very specific to DA because you have to

6   have a cable before you can serve a customer out of it. So if

7   you'll look at that you'll be able to look at that date. Now,

8   if that date is not satisfactory, I think Peggy's answer comes

9   to play, and that is you need to check with your account

10 manager to see what we can do.

11   MS. GUSTAFSON: Any other questions?

12   MR. JACKSON: Nick Jackson from TDS

13 Metrocom. I understand that DTI is a tool for checking RT

14 information on an individual address, but is there any way

15 that CLECs can get information about the existence of RT in a

16 geographic area, more broad as opposed to going in and looking

17 at the individual address? This is something we've asked for

18 in the Wisconsin OSS proceeding.

19   MR. KEOWN: James Keown, SBC again. DTI

20 has a disclosure list in it so you can look at a broader area

21 than just the address.

22   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just wanted to

23 get a clarification on that. So DTI also provides the address

24 ranges that are served by the RT? Oh, so we don't know

25 addresses are served by the RT but only known address of the

1   RT?

2   MS. LOPEZ: Ann Lopez from Rhythms. Is

3   there -- and I thought we had discussed this before about

4   possibly adding the zip codes that are RT capable that go with

5   those DAs as a possible range, and then we'd have to go in, of

6   course, and do the address, but it would give us more of

7   a -- it would give our sales team the opportunity to actually

8   go in and blanket an area rather than a person by person. Was

9   there anything that was ever followed up on that?

10   MR. BOYER: This is Chris Boyer from SBC.

11   I think on the gentleman's first question there, I'm not

12   exactly certain about whether it provides you a range of

13   addresses. I do know that when you go on, it provides you a

14   geographical view like it'll give you an area.

15   Like if you put in -- if you put in a

16   certain address, it'll show you -- it'll give you a map that

17   shows everything that's green in that general vicinity, so

18   from that standpoint I think you can deduce to a certain point

19   about which locations were green and which ones weren't in

20   that general vicinity. But I'm not certain that it gives you

21   an actual address in that range.

22   MR. BYLER: John Byler with ASI. Being a

23   user of the tool, it will give you ranges. There is a

24   specific place where you can go and get street ranges and

25   street lists for a particular DA. It depends on how you do

1   the query.

2   MR. BOYER: Thanks, John. I haven't used

3   the tool in a while.

4   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: . . . first by

5   state or by city or by --

6   MR. BOYER: This is Chris Boyer one more

7   time. If I may -- if I may make an offer. I think one of the

8   things that we were going to talk about later this afternoon

9   is that we were still -- we were going to schedule another one

10   of our what were previously called monthly collaborative

11   sessions that will be held through the summer and the fall,

12   and in those sessions we actually had our DTI team come out

13   and do a demo of the system which I may offer again in the

14   next one of those sessions. We could have the folks come out

15   and do another demo, computer demo of the tool and step

16   through each one of the things that are on there. That may

17   help.

18   MS. GUSTAFSON: We are planning once we

19   set up the next meetings that we would schedule a person who

20   would come out in one of those next monthly collaboratives to

21   show the tool and talk more in depth about the whole

22   prequalification process.

23   MS. BEATA: Would that be beneficial?

24   MR. GINDLESBERGER: Yes.

25   MS. BEATA: Thank you.

1   MS. GUSTAFSON: Any more questions?

2   MR. KILGORE: Mike Kilgore with McLeodUSA.

3   Could you briefly discuss the availability maybe to the

4   metallic test access of the RT and how the copper loop will be

5   tested by the CL?

6   MS. GUSTAFSON: I probably would go to the

7   network people if they could do that. Otherwise I would take

8   that question back and get an answer for you. I don't have

9   it. One of our network people may be able to answer it, I

10   don't know.

11   MR. KEOWN: That would be our network

12   regulatory guy. You said metallic test access. MLT is the

13   only metallic test that we have available at the remote

14   terminal today.

15   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is that system

16   accessible by a CLEC?

17   MR. KEOWN: I think on your tool bar -- I

18   think you have a button on your tool bar to access MLT.

19   MS. LOPEZ: That's only in Southwestern

20   Bell region.

21   MR. KEOWN: Yeah. I know . . . MLT

22   testing for CLECs. I knew Southwestern were looking at it. I

23   don't know about Ameritech. I need to find out.

24   MS. GUSTAFSON: We can look into that.

25   Any more questions right now?

 1   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Are there any more

 2   enhancements to the DTI plan? I work with it every day, too,

 3   and one of the things we kind of look to see, we have a plan

 4   network and it's very hard -- it's such a micro level look at

 5   -- you can get down to the individual address. We want a

 6   macro level. We want something when you pull up and just see

 7   when this particular wire center is going to have an OCD in

 8   it. In order to get there I've got to download in California

 9   28,000 lines of data and pound them down to a 400 line file.

10   It takes hours and hours and hours. We'd really like to have

11   an overhead view rather than such a finite view of the

12   network.

13   From a marketing standpoint it's a

14   wonderful tool. From an engineering standpoint, it's a

15   nightmare because I've got to pound that thing down. So it'd

16   be wonderful if I could do a straight view instead of having

17   to go down to the DSL level and move back up.

18   MR. BOYER: And this is Chris Boyer from

19   SBC again. I think from the network's perspective,

20   engineering perspective as well, I think that when we have the

21   folks come out in the follow-up meeting and talk about the

22   DTI, we'd be more than happy to take down suggestions because

23   I know the outside plan organization is going to . . . so we'd

24   be more than happy to take down suggestions about that. I

25   can't guarantee we can accommodate them all but we can

1   certainly listen.

2   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have some

3   suggestions when we break.

4   MR. BOYER: If I may, one minor

5   clarification on the diagram, in the diagram one in this

6   presentation -- actually it's my error but it actually shows a

7   voice switch . . . I think most folks know that switches are

8   not eligible pieces for [unintelligible]. Just to clarify.

9   MS. GUSTAFSON: That's a good handoff

10 there.

11   MR. WILCOX: That was a test question,

12 wasn't it?

13   MR. JENNINGS: Scott Jennings from

14 McLeoudUSA. Is DTI, the data, available in every state?

15   MS. GUSTAFSON: Yes, I believe so.

16 Anybody else? Okay. Well, I will be around the rest of the

17 day as will all these other wonderful experts for any other

18 questions that you may have. Thank you.

19   MR. WILCOX: Thanks, Robin. In the spirit

20 of collaboration, the agenda says that after Robin was

21 finished and the Q and As were done that we could take a

22 break. We are a little bit ahead of schedule, I believe, on

23 the timeline so we're going to leave it up to you folks if you

24 want to do it by hand vote or voice vote or whatever, we can

25 continue on. Alcatel's ready to present with the next on the

1   list and we can take a break after Alcatel's presentation or

2   take a break now.

3   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Take a break now.

4   MR. WILCOX: Take a break now, okay.

5   (A break was taken).

6   MR. WILCOX: As Caryn Moir had indicated

7   earlier this morning, we do have representatives from Alcatel

8   here, one of our main vendors for this collaborative partners.

9   How's that? Okay. And Darrell Besemer here will give you a

10   nice overview of what Alcatel's up to in the world of

11   broadband. And then when his presentation is complete, feel

12   free to ask questions, okay, if we can do it that way. As the

13   slides go forward, if you see a question, feel free to write

14   it down on your sheet and then you can refer to slide three or

15   slide four of his presentation. I'm sure Darrell can go right

16   back to it or whatever. But that way things will move along

17   and you'll get all the information up front and then we'll

18   have time for questions afterwards.

19   Oh, Darrell, one last thing. For folks,

20   we did hear one comment during break. If you have questions

21   when you get to that, please stand up because the folks in the

22   back of the room at times have been having trouble hearing.

23   So if you could project when it comes time for questions,

24   that'd be great.

25   MR. BESEMER: Well, good morning. I'll

1   introduce myself. Darrell Besemer. I'm with Alcatel USA.

2   I'm the sales director out of San Antonio. I handle the 13

3   state headquarters group. What I wanted to present today was

4   the basic overview of Litespan, how it's deployed in the field

5   today.

6   Generally Alcatel is the market leader in

7   NGDLC. We were the first to introduce that product. We were

8   the first to introduce GR-303. We also were the first to

9   integrate NDLC with an ATM switch based DSL service.

10 Basically we have footprints in every major TELCO in the U.S.

11 There's almost 43 million lines available out of Litespan

12 deployment to date. We support a multi protocol approach, TDM

13 and ATM on a single platform.

14   MS. BEATA: Darrell?

15   MR. BESEMER: Yes.

16   MS. BEATA: May I interrupt just to ask if

17 people in the back can see that since we didn't include this

18 presentation in your handout? Can you see better? Otherwise

19 we could close some of the drapes. People in the back, can

20 you see?

21   MR. GINDLESBERGER: Is this going to be

22 available soft copy where it could be mailed to everybody?

23   MS. LOPEZ: Exactly. Would you be able to

24 provide us a soft copy of this presentation?

25   MR. BESEMER: I see no reason why I could

1   not do that.

2   MR. GINDLESBERGER: Okay.

3   MR. BESEMER: I'm assuming you guys can

4   give us a list.

5   MS. BEATA: We'll give you a distribution

6   list. Is that okay with everyone? I want to make the time

7   productive. I don't want you to not be able to see enough to

8   make this fruitful.

9   MR. NUTTALL: Are you going to take the

10 confidential information taken off that?

11   MR. BESEMER: I'm sorry, this

12 presentation?

13   MR. NUTTALL: You got on your presentation

14 confidential information.

15   MR. BESEMER: Good question.

16   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What was the

17 question?

18   MR. BESEMER: I've got to take the

19 confidential statement off. In most cases I'll check with

20 Alcatel to see what the issue is there about taking this off.

21 Most of it is marketing information that's already available.

22   Okay. Can everybody see? Okay. The

23 first job of Litespan or any DLC equipment is to provide an

24 economical feeder relief over a copper facility. In most

25 applications about 12,000 foot out from the central office

1   NGDLC is placed. The advantages of placing a DLC piece of

2   equipment is you can get TR008 interfaces, GR-303 interfaces

3   and also you have software control. In addition to that, with

4   the NGDLC product that we have, we now can provide ATM

5   services over the same platform.

6   In general, a Litespan is deployed

7   generally covering what's called a carrier serving area.

8   Carrier serving area basically counts for two to four

9   distribution areas or roughly around 2,000 subscriber homes.

10 In general, from the RT to the interface and out to the

11 customer it's on nonloaded loop generally following carrier

12 serving area rules up to about 9,000 feet on 26 gauge and

13 about 12,000 feet on 24 gauge.

14   The main purpose of placing the Litespan

15 in this strategic location is to feed all subscribers within

16 those designated AAs. Generally the rules of a CSA account

17 for roughly up to 9,000 feet, as I said, no more than 2,500

18 foot of bridge tap. Basically Litespan 2000 and Litespan 2012

19 are similar products. One is the Litespan 2000 is an OC-3

20 product. The Litespan 2012 is an OC-12 product.

21   In order to provide ATM or ADSL service

22 out of a Litespan there's some basic upgrades that have to

23 happen. One of the replacements is the bank control unit

24 needs to be replaced with an ATM bank control unit. Basically

25 two of these par channel bank. And you can add the ADLU card

1   to provide the ADSL service. You need to have the software

2   available, in this case it'd be 10.X or higher will provide

3   ASDL service. You also need transport for the ATM on the

4   OC-3c pipe back to the OCD.

5   The transport medium, with the Litespan

6   2000 you can have separate fibers, you can have an OC-3

7   broadband drop off of a Litespan 2012. You can also utilize

8   wave division multipliers. Now, WDM or essentially

9   [unintelligible] WDM product is a separate box which means you

10 have to have a separate piece of equipment. There's also some

11 limitations that I've listed here associated with that. It

12 has neither been tested or deployed by SBC.

13   All right. The Litespan 2012, again, the

14 same basic types of upgrades have to happen. ADCUs, you need

15 the ADLU cards, you need a separate transport. That

16 transport could be separate fibers again or you could take an

17 OC-3c broadband and drop right out of the broadband group.

18 Again, the wave division multiplex gives an option; however,

19 it's not a cost effective option with the 2012.

20   The ADLU card itself, the DMT, it is a

21 dual card which means there are two services on there, ADSL

22 and POTS. There are 2,024 BCs per channel bank. There's one

23 VP per each channel bank. You can have up to 32 channel banks

24 chained together. All right. And that's a software

25 limitation. In most cases you're only going to be chaining

1   together nine or less channel banks.

2   Basically each one of the services is

3   going to have two VP -- or PVCs, basically a UBR and one CBR.

4   Line rates essentially are all the way up to eight megahertz

5   downstream, about 800, 900K upstream. And essentially you can

6   provide those in 32 kilobit increments. All right. There is,

7   you know, test access through MLT testing. We utilize an

8   element manager called AMS. Right now that's a 3.X software

9   load.

10   Approximately one third of the shelves can

11   be upgraded in an RT, and that is an average, all right. And

12   not all of those channel bases can be completely filled with

13   ADLU cards today. There is power consumption restrictions and

14   also thermal limitations as well as battery backup associated

15   with each one of the RTs. These are pictorial drawings of the

16   general configuration. You have a TDM pipe, your OC-3 basic

17   going from your common control out to your RT. You also have

18   ATM path. In this particular case it's directed by fibers

19   going directly to the OCD.

20   Again, one other option is using WDM, and,

21   again, this has not been deployed or tested and there are

22   limitations associated with this. In addition, there's

23   additional costs in which the optics cards would have to be

24   replaced. The [unintelligible] DTM optic cards would have to

25   be replaced.

 1   All right. 2012, again, you can utilize

 2   direct fiber out to the RT going to the OCD and, again, you

 3   still have a TDM path that's now an OC-12 path. You can also

 4   utilize an OC-3c drop out of the broadband group essentially

 5   utilizing one fourth of the bandwidth to provide an ATM signal

 6   down to the channel bank. In this particular drawing we

 7   showed the channel banks being daisy chained in which each

 8   channel bank can now provide ADSL service in addition to POTS.

 9   All right. Essentially OC-3 signal back

10   to the OCD is a single ISP connection. In order to get

11   multiple flex associated with that OC-3c, you need a device or

12   an optical cross connect device. All right. In this case the

13   OCD is going to provide your input into that -- that bit

14   stream out to the RT and ultimately out to the subscriber.

15   Voice and data are separated at the RT.

16   The ADLU card has an integrated splitter in which the TDM or

17   the POTS traffic would cross across the TDM bandwidth or TDM

18   pipe back to the central office terminal or you can go into a

19   class five switch or it can be broken out into TR057 that can

20   be shipped off to any other CLEC that might want to provide

21   that service. Those are not combined services. Your ATM and

22   your ADSL service will still go through the OCD and again be

23   ported back to your location in that regard.

24   There are future developments. Right now

25   we're in the development phase of release 11. We're expecting

1   a mid-2001 lab evaluation. Lab evaluations can take anywhere

2   -- any particular time frame that's unspecified depending on

3   the amount of testing that has to be done. This is full

4   regression testing which means they're going to take this

5   software load and they're going to match it up to make sure it

6   works with every single card that's in deployment today.

7   There are basically four new cards that

8   will be associated with release 11. There's a quad combo

9   card. Essentially you'll get four ADSL and POTS. You have an

10   HDSL-2 which is a TDM. HSDL-2 is essentially a 1.5 service

11   provided over a single pair. You have a GL lite mode that's

12   available only on the quad card. It's not available today on

13   the dual card and would not be available through release 11.

14   This is only associated with the quad card. You also have a

15   quad GSHDSL card that will be coming out with release 11.

16   All right. There's also some greater ATM

17   functionality. Provisionable VP/VC cross connects. This

18   helps the OCD be able to manage the OCD in a much more

19   efficient way. The way it's in done in release ten,

20   essentially those are fixed cross connects. So it means even

21   if there's only one subscriber service out there, all cross

22   connects remain at the OCD. This allows provisional mapping

23   of those cross connects.

24   All right. In a general statement, more

25   than one BP per channel bank, all right. Now, this has to go

1 through testing, lab evaluation to see exactly what that means

2 as far as multiple VPs at a channel bank. Today I can't

3 provide any more details than that. All right. And, again,

4 this is a much more efficient way of utilizing the OCD

5 bandwidth.

6   Plug and play. Evidently this issue has

7 come up quite a few times. I'll kind of cover, you know,

8 Alcatel's position on this. The Litespan itself, the channel

9 bank itself is a proprietary shelf back planning and software.

10 All right. It's copyright protected. It's issued under

11 restricted license. There is a contract on a warranties

12 associated which prohibit foreign equipment to enter a channel

13 bank, all right.

14   There's several reasons for that. Number

15 one is the performance of the card, mostly mechanical and

16 electrical performance outperforms in the channel bank itself

17 and also interference with other services might be available

18 out of the RT, all right. You cannot support -- we cannot

19 support proprietary service offerings, SDSL being an example

20 of one of those. There's back planes, there's bus

21 limitations, there's essentially software and resource

22 constraints in order to even try and manage proprietary type

23 interfaces.

24   We support standard interface, GSHDSL

25 being one of those. The card itself does not provide service.

1   The service is provided via the software, via the system and,

2   again, via the ADLU card in combination with that. All right.

3   There's no direct physical access to the cards. There's not

4   an interface where you can just jump into. Also, service

5   turnup depends on the software that's being provisioned.

6   All right. Now questions. No questions?

7   Thanks very much for your time.

8   MR. WILCOX: Thanks, Darrell. Matthew, I

9   don't know whether you're going to want the lights dimmed down

10   or whatever for yours but we can do it either way. We can

11   leave it as it is.

12   Here's a familiar face for most of you who

13   have been here before, Matthew Wallace. For the sake of

14   Matthew's voice we know that two days ago he was at the

15   doctor's voice with hardly any voice at all. So if you could

16   let him get through the presentation and then hit him with

17   questions afterwards because he's in a recovery mode, but I

18   think you're going to see something here on CBR.

19   MR. WALLACE: I'm going to try to stand in

20   front of the microphone the entire time. My voice is not

21   doing too well right now. My name's Matthew Wallace. I'm in

22   the new technology introduction group. We have

23   responsibilities for the approval for the new technology

24   associated with the broadband service and we've been working

25   on the initial phase one and phase two offerings of this

1   product for a year plus some now and are now working on the

2   phase three offering.

3   When I did this on my computer, it wasn't

4   a big A up there. That's not supposed to be an A. It was a

5   neat font that we've got that has an SBC logo, so that was

6   supposed to be an SBC logo, so you transpose that in your mind

7   there or you can think up something interesting for A to stand

8   for.

9   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Scarlet letter.

10   MR. WALLACE: Yeah. Well, it's not red,

11 though. Try to give an overview of what we're talking about

12 for the phase three broadband service. Last time I spoke I

13 talked in general about new capabilities that were going to be

14 possibilities for the future that broadband serviced. It was

15 pretty broad range, covered lots of things about ATM

16 capabilities, different QoS's, some management capabilities, a

17 really wide range of things.

18   We're going to focus on what we're calling

19 broadband phase three right now which is a constant bit rate

20 quality of service permanent virtual circuit which will be

21 used to supplement the existing offerings which are an

22 unspecified bit rate per my virtual circuit. This is to be

23 used as a supplement for so it can be used in conjunction with

24 the UBR service, the existing services or instead of. And I

25 think that this is going to enable new services different

1   capabilities for our customers.

2   What does quality of service -- what does

3   this feature bring to the customers. Well, we feel that from

4   the quality of service perspective it's bringing guaranteed

5   bit rate. Lots of services out there are dependent on

6   guaranteed bit rates, specified delay in the cell streams

7   transmitted across the network and certain variations in that

8   cell transfer timing. Specify the limitations on the loss of

9   cells that [unintelligible] feel that these parameters are

10   going to be guaranteed for this service based on the reliable

11   TELCO engineering and feel that this will enable our

12   customers to create service level agreements with your

13   customers as you need.

14   Also the other capability here is multiple

15   permanent virtual circuits. In this initial offering it's

16   going to be very limited but hopefully pave the way for a

17   greater capability in the future to allow right now a UBR

18   PVC,a CBR PVC or two PVCs, a UBR and CBR, to allow you to

19   give CBR to an existing customer that has ADSL Pronto

20   broadband service network infrastructure and reduce your

21   costs. So instead of having to provision two separate links

22   to a customer for two types of DSL services, they can both be

23   provision on the same loop.

24   Some of the applications that have

25   potentials here. Voice over DSL is the one that we're really

1 focused on meeting the need for initially and what the initial

2 service offering is targeted for. Target markets include the

3 residential market, a service that will provide high quality

4 at an uncompressed voice signal for residential second line or

5 for small businesses could have a low cost multiple lines of a

6 compressed nature for small businesses. The initial offering

7 is targeted at some of these segments. We're not targeting

8 something that would be a big IAD [phonetic], for instance, to

9 serve a medium sized office or something like that. The focus

10 really at the small end here initially and I'll try to get

11 into some of the reasons why a little bit later.

12   It's important to note that this doesn't

13 entirely provide the capability to do voice over DSL. The

14 TELCO is providing this as a CBR service over the DSL. You

15 guys owns DSLAMS today, you can probably provide a CBR

16 quality of service over some of your DSLAMS today, but in

17 order to provide voice over DSL you've got to have some

18 additional capabilities in your network. You have to have a

19 voice over DSL gateway to convert that somehow back to TDM,

20 you have to have voice capable CPE or IAD or something out

21 there that you have to be capable of taking in the analogue

22 voice input from the customer phone and converting it to --

23 converting it to a DSL bit stream. And you have to have an

24 interface somewhere in the class five switch. And that's not

25 necessarily the case. You could be doing some sort of end

1   command voice over ATM type of functionality. In general

2   these are the some of the requirements that you have for voice

3   over DSL.

4   SBC is evaluating the possibility of a

5   GR-303 classified switch interface. That's something that has

6   been requested, I believe, or been discussed in some other --

7   I think I mentioned in the previous collaborative. That would

8   fulfill the last -- the third part of these requirements.

9   Most of the voice over DSL gateways utilize a GR-303 interface

10 to the classified switch, and so this would enable CLECs who

11 want to purchase a gateway but not a classified switch in

12 order to still have a voice over DSL offering.

13   Some of the other applications is some

14 types of corporate data access may have requirements for kind

15 of a more guaranteed type of service than just the unspecified

16 bit rate of the UBR DSL or maybe applications that are more

17 delay sensitive and that need some sort of realtime data,

18 realtime applications there. The important thing here is not

19 all CPs that you've got out there today is capable of CBR.

20 Constant bit rate does require different types of ATM coding

21 that requires CPE that is knowledgeable about the difference

22 between unguaranteed traffic UBR and guaranteed traffic CBR.

23 So you can't -- just adding CBRs to an existing customer will

24 require -- generally require a CB upgrade.

25   Constant bit rate. Constant bit rate is

1   an ATM quality service that's defined by the ATM forum that's

2   a standards body, well known standards body in the ATM world.

3   And they publish specifications and they define constant bit

4   rate in great length, but some of the -- it really didn't show

5   up too well up there but you guys have a printed copy in front

6   of you. Looks great on the screen here.

7   Anyway, they define constant bit rate in

8   terms of the number of parameters, but let me try to touch on

9   the important ones. First one is the peak cell rate. That is

10 the data bit rate that the customer can send through at that

11 rate but it also includes the overhead from what's called the

12 ATM adaptation layer and of the ATM cell overhead. So if you

13 specify -- the cell rate that's specified for ATM CBR isn't

14 equivalent to the data but that you can get through because it

15 includes the ATM cell overhead.

16   The cell transfer delay is another

17 parameter that's specified by the ATM forum. Cell transfer

18 delay is the amount of time that it will take for a cell, an

19 ATM cell, to transfer from one side of the network to the

20 other side of the network. In the Pronto architecture that

21 means the amount of time that it takes from ingress of the

22 line part of the Litespan to the output of the OCD port.

23 That's kind of our network piece right there. The loop

24 transfer is pretty negligible, so it really involves the

25 buffering that may take place in the Litespan and the OCD

1   network elements.

2   The cell transfer delay variance, CTD

3   variances, the next parameter. That specifies as -- the cell

4   transfer delay specifies the maximum amount of time. The

5   variance in that specifies if there's a range between the

6   maximum amount of time and the minimum amount of time that a

7   cell could take to get across the network. Lots of

8   applications such as voice are sensitive to the amount of

9   variance in the transit times that the package cross the

10   network.

11   Cell loss ratio is another parameter.

12   That's the percentage of dropped cells could be dropping as a

13   buffer overloads or something like that. Cell error ratio is

14   something else that's specified by the ATM forum. It's not

15   one that is generally implemented and it's not one that SBC is

16   implementing because the reason if the cell has an error, the

17   systems generally drop those cells and so they turn up under

18   the cell loss ratio. So the cell loss ratio's kind of all

19   inclusive of those parameters.

20   The real important thing, the last bullet

21   point I have here is there's policing to guarantee the traffic

22   conduct. Policing means that the information that is received

23   by the network element so the amount of data that is that

24   transmitted downstream from the CLEC ATM network into the OCD,

25   the OCD will monitor the format of that incoming data. If it

1   exceeds some of these parameters, if it exceeds -- let's say

2   if the cell transfer delay of the cells were sent too closely

3   together or the traffic was sent at too high speed, they would

4   be -- they'd be subject to [unintelligible], they'd be marked

5   for being discard eligibility and could be dropped. And the

6   network elements do that for CBR traffic in order to be able

7   to maintain the quality of service for all the different CBR

8   services and quality services that would be running on the

9   equipment.

10   For our network offering we've started to

11 do some analysis of these capabilities of the Litespan

12 equipment and the [unintelligible] OCD in our technology

13 resources laboratories. And these are still very much in

14 testing right now. But some of the initial information that

15 we have about the offering and the capabilities that are

16 [unintelligible] that at a peak cell rate don't have a

17 specific speed set on this yet.

18   Initially we're going to provide a single

19 symmetric rate element so the same speed up and downstream.

20 It's going to be a low speed offering targeted, as I said

21 before, at being able to carry voice over DSL, a voice over

22 DSL signal, either a single uncompressed voice stream or

23 multiple compressed streams, up to four is what our technology

24 guys are telling us right now. We need to do some more

25 testing before we finalize the specific speed that we need to

1   provide in order to enable that.

2   The cell transfer delay maximum time.

3   That's the maximum time across the network. We're looking at

4   less than four milliseconds at a variance and then also less

5   than four milliseconds. So the cell transfer delay represents

6   the maximum time value. So since the variance is four

7   milliseconds, the amount of time it could take is -- well, it

8   can't actually be zero but it's somewhere between zero and

9   four milliseconds is the amount of time the cell is going to

10   take to get across the network. That's not round-trip.

11   That's a one way time.

12   The cell loss ratio is very low at ten to

13   the negative ten cells dropped. That is in conformance with

14   the ATM forum specifications. As I said, we're not really

15   measuring the cell error as yet. This provides a picture, a

16   graphical representation of what CBR is going to look like to

17   the network element. CBR will utilize the same port, same

18   loops that you're using today.

19   So you can see the red line on there was

20   the existing UBR service and the green line that we've added

21   rides over the same copper blue that goes into the same ADSL

22   line card that's multiplexed through the Litespan slightly

23   differently in order to account for the CBR ATM

24   characteristics but still rides back over the same data OC-3c

25   into the OCD in the same manner, gets switched in the OCD in a

1   slightly different fashion to account for the priority of the

2   CBR traffic and can exit through the same OCD port that you've

3   ordered today. So it utilizes the same OCD port that you have

4   today and it can utilize the same copper loops that you have

5   UBR service on today. There's not a need to buy an additional

6   OCD port just because you've got a service.

7   I said some of this here. You can use the

8   existing subloops. If you have UBR service out there today,

9   you can add UBR PVC in top of that. The important thing is

10   this is also capable of being used with both the phase one and

11   the phase two products. That means it can be ordered in as a

12   line shared application, the high frequency portion of the

13   subloop. It can be ordered as a data only configuration or it

14   can be ordered as the combined voice and data we just heard

15   about from Robin earlier today. It will be able to be offered

16   in all three of those combinations.

17   We will use -- you'll use your existing

18   OCD ports. If you bought an OCD port in a wire center, you'll

19   be able to receive both UBR and CBR streams through that same

20   -- through that same port. CBR, as you guys are managing the

21   ATM streams out of your OCDs -- or out of our OCDs out of your

22   ports, as you're managing those traffics, you have to realize

23   that CBR is different bandwidth requirements for that and

24   we'll need to be cognizant of that as you're monitoring your

25   own bandwidth there.

1   You can mix and match CBR and UBR on the

2   same loop. Right now the maximum capabilities we have are

3   looking to expand them but are one CBR and one UBR on a loop.

4   That's the maximum capability, or you can have one of each or

5   either one. We would be interested in getting feedback about

6   if you see needs for, you know, more PVCs on the same loop of

7   a UBR variety or more of CBR PVC, if there's -- what type of

8   business needs you guys have out there. Different types of

9   equipment we have have different capabilities and our vendors

10   have been asking for different sorts of input as far as how

11   we'd like to do it. So we need to get some input from you

12   guys on that.

13   Admission control prevents bandwidth

14   oversubscription. It's an important piece here. You guys

15   have heard us say numerous times that our biggest concern

16   about CBR is the impact on the capacity available to the

17   network. What CBR requires you to put in place is something

18   called a connection admission control algorithm, a CAC, C-A-C.

19   A CAC alg it's called. A CAC algorithm is invoked at the

20   provision -- at the time of provision and it basically goes

21   into the network element and says I have request for a new

22   service, is there enough capacity on that network element to

23   support this additional service and on a service order by

24   service order basis and sends a response back up to our

25   provisions systems to tell it whether that capability -- that

1   capacity is there.

2   If a service would -- if one more customer

3   gets provision and would violate the connection admission

4   control algorithm, that service order will be rejected. And

5   I'll talk a little bit more about that later. What that

6   allows you to do is provision too much CBR, it starts to

7   affect the quality of service of others, other customers on

8   the network, potentially other CBR customers and certainly

9   other UBR customers. And finally -- so admission control

10   takes place during the provision when I first turn on a

11   service.

12   Policing, what I mentioned before, takes

13   place after the service has been established but while I'm

14   sending the traffic to make sure that the traffic conforms to

15   the parameters that we've set up.

16   This a little information about some of

17   the capacity management concerns that we've got. This is a

18   pretty high level view of the ATM pieces of the network. We

19   have the OCD and fiber OC-3cs linking it to the RTs. And the

20   number of users that we can support on this network is a

21   function of a lot of things. There a lot of different

22   capacity concerns that we have here. It's dependent on the

23   distribution of the DSL line rates.

24   Very common speed offering is 1.5 megabits

25   per second downstream and something lesser, 120 to three,

0066

 1   four, somewhere in that range upstream but there's a whole

 2   wide range of speeds down, some customers as low as 128 or

 3   lower kilobits per second downstream up to, you know, six megs

 4   upstream. We have a whole range across the network.

 5   So the bandwidth of that -- of the UBR of

 6   the DSL streams, the amount of UBR traffic sent and the amount

 7   of the CBR traffic that's been provisioned on the network, the

 8   busy hour load of that CBR traffic and the overbooking ratios

 9   for UBR, CBR has a guaranteed place on the network pipe in

10   order to guarantee that speed. UBR provides overbooking so

11   you oversubscribe the same data and to more than one customer

12   but not everybody is going to be transmitting at the same

13   time. Since it's nonguaranteed, that's allowed by the traffic

14   specifications and generally ends up working just fine. But

15   you can specify how much do I overbook that -- how much do I

16   oversubscribe that capacity, so that's another factor.

17   But we have capacity management concerns

18   in the OCDs in terms of the number of virtual circuits that we

19   can manage there. That's something that we're monitoring and

20   that we're in control of. Bandwidth on the OC-3 between the

21   RT and the OCD, that's also our concern and we have to

22   monitor that to make sure the aggregate bandwidth on there

23   doesn't exceed the OC-3 capacity that we have. If it does

24   exceed it, then we need to modify the network in order to

25   support that. And then there are also limitations in the RTs

1   in terms of the number of cards that it can support and the

2   number of virtual circuit connections they can provide there.

3   This is a little picture that shows what

4   CBR does to a network. And so I've got this diagram at the

5   bottom, the total type of that band down there represents the

6   total bandwidth, for instance, of our network of the OC-3c

7   type. And at the beginning, so towards the left side here, I

8   have a hundred UBR customers represented by the bandwidth in

9   the green up at the top and I have 20 CBR customers

10 represented taking up the bandwidth at the bottom.

11   Now, really the way this works is the 20

12 CBR customers at the bottom, they get provision and guaranteed

13 that little chunk at the bottom there. The UBR customers get

14 whatever's left. So the hundred UBR customers get whatever's

15 left. They're not guaranteed a slice. They're guaranteed

16 whatever's left. So if I add CBR customers to the network, as

17 I move to the right of this graph here, as I add customers to

18 the network, now I have 25 CBR customers. As I add those five

19 more CBR customers, the hundred UBR customers I had before

20 still have access to whatever's left; however, now there's

21 less left because the CBR customers are guaranteed a larger

22 chunk of that bandwidth.

23   This is the capacity concern that we have

24 is that even though UBR customers and the quality that we're

25 providing -- quality of service that we're providing the UBR

1   customers today, even though it's unguaranteed, we still feel

2   an obligation to provide a pretty good level of service or

3   else nobody's going to pay for DSL.

4   But you can see that as we add -- and if

5   we added in an uncontrolled fashion more and more CBRs to the

6   network, more and more guaranteed services to the network at

7   higher and higher speeds, it starts to impact the quality of

8   service received by those UBR customers because they're

9   constrained to a smaller and smaller piece of the leftover

10   bandwidth.

11   Let me talk a little bit now about

12   ordering this. Now, some of these things are being worked out

13   right now. The data that's required for ordering some of this

14   and exactly how it's going to appear on the [unintelligible]

15   and things like that is under some revision right now, but

16   this is a pretty good view of what we think it looks like.

17   So the initial piece CLEC that's --

18   there's going to be a CLEC responsibility here. We're going

19   to need to provide access to CLECs information about which RTs

20   are CBR capable. Now, initially there's not really new

21   hardware that needs to be deployed in this, but the initial

22   CBR capability's only going to be provided in locations with

23   Litespan digital loop carrier and CBX 500 OCDs. Now, Litespan

24   digital loop carrier is the generally approved digital loop

25   carrier that SBC region as our primary deployment vehicle, but

1   we have another deployment vehicle I think I've mentioned in

2   the past is AFC, AccessMAX UMC1000, which is in deployment.

3   The OCDs -- we have other OCDs other than

4   the CBX 500. We also have a Cisco 6400 OCDs. Now, the AFC

5   AccessMAX and the Cisco 6400 don't currently support CBR

6   completely enough for SBC to be able to provision and deploy

7   and maintain that service. We're looking to be able to roll

8   those out in kind of subsequent phases through this certainly

9   before the end of the year, but it depends on some of the

10 development time frames from the vendors. Probably somewhere

11 in the middle of the year we'll have those capabilities

12 available in those other networks.

13   And this is an important point because

14 currently the Cisco OCD is the only one deployed in the

15 Ameritech five states. So that means that the CBR offering is

16 not initially going to be available in the Ameritech states.

17 It will be fully available throughout the western states, the

18 southwestern states and in the southern.

19   We have -- so information that we're going

20 to provide to the CLECs will specify RTs that are capable of

21 CBRs so that meet those served by Litespan and then served by

22 an OCD. But also having exceeded their capacity allocation

23 per CDL we're going to limit the amount of capacity that's

24 available for CBR traffic in order to try to minimize the

25 effect on the UBR customers.

 1   Not exactly sure how we're going to

 2   provide that information today. We're going to try to provide

 3   it through some format that's familiar to you guys.   It may

 4   be through the existing DTI tool. We haven't completely

 5   worked that out yet but want it through some sort of

 6   mechanized interface that you guys can access.

 7   On the SBC side, what that's going to

 8   allow you to do is before you submit an order, double-check to

 9   make sure that RT is capable of providing CBR. What SBC is

10   then going to do is in our order process, as soon as it gets

11   into our system it's going to mechanically check the same

12   thing. We're going to go in and check to see -- make sure

13   that that system is capable of providing CBR as capacity for

14   CBR and will reject the order if it doesn't. And we're going

15   to use the same data source for that checking as will be

16   provided for you guys so you'll have access to the same data

17   that we have for our checking.

18   Into some of the nitty-gritty here,

19   there's a service order code on the USOC on the LSR today,

20   service order code that specifies the UBR PVC before that

21   element gets translated into a particular USOC. We're going

22   to be adding a new USCP for this CBR. We may have to add two

23   but at least one more USOC in order to specify the CBR

24   permanent virtual circuit that rides across this network.

25   Now, as I said, you'll still use the same

1   subloop elements that you're used to ordering today, the same

2   cross connects out in the field. There are the same SAI cross

3   connect portions and the same OCD port and cross connected

4   collocation the same USOCs for that sort of information as

5   you're using today. There aren't any additional physical

6   cross connects associated with this product.

7   Some of the other information that you're

8   used to providing today, when we place an order you provide --

9   there's a bid that's referred to as a P-R-O-F, PROF FID. It

10 specifies the line rate, some of the line rate information

11 for the line. That is still used with CBR. It's used for

12 every DSL order. It's important to mention because it's

13 probably the best way to think of that PROF FID really refers

14 to the subloop. It refers to the characteristics of the loop

15 and the card kind of as an aggregate. And as I add additional

16 PVCs, they all have to fit within that complete -- that total

17 aggregate bandwidth that I've allocated using this PROF FID.

18 So that's kind of the overall thing and everything else has to

19 fit inside of it.

20   Now, then today we're also -- you also

21 provide information on VPI, VCI and provide an A and a Z

22 location, and the locations, I can never remember which is A

23 and Z. The customer end has to be -- has to have a 0/35

24 specified for the UBR PVC based on the ADSL standards.

25 Now, these -- the existing VPI and VCI values will continue to

1   be used the exact same way they are today for the UBR portion.

2   But now if we want a provision CBR we have

3   to add some other information. First of all, we're going to

4   -- we're adding a new information field called PVC typing,

5   which if it's not present, that means that this is a UBR kind

6   of old styled, the current UBR service offering.

7   Other values that we're allowing with

8   this, the new values we're allowing will be to specify whether

9   I want a CBR only service or if I want a CBR plus UBR service

10   offering, so to specify to our network what type of -- the

11   type of number of PVCs that we want. If we expand service

12   offerings in the future, we may add additional types here.

13   We have a CBRI, CBR index data field.

14   This is similar to a profile but it's for the CBR stream.

15   It's specifically for the CBR stream. It'll specify the exact

16   values of the parameters that I was mentioning before, peak

17   cell rate, the cell delay, cell transfer delay, cell transfer

18   delay variance and cell loss ratio, the specific

19   characteristics of the incoming traffic for that indicator.

20   Now, with the profile -- with a PROF FID

21   initially we were allowing CLECs to specify a full range of

22   the bid rates on there. With the CBR information we're going

23   to be specifying an initial index offering for initial service

24   offering and would like -- would appreciate it if you'd again

25   talk to your account representatives if you've got different

1   needs for different types of profile values than the initial

2   ones offered.

3   But it works -- it works pretty much just

4   like the existing profile. But, again, this is the profile

5   for the CBR PVC, so I said that has to fit within the

6   constraints of the overall PROF FID. In the final information

7   down here is the CBR VPI and VCI values very similar to the

8   UBR VPI and VCI values. You'll use these for CBR PVCs

9   and this also has a requirement the Z termination customer

10   premise end has to use a value of 0/40 and also conforms to

11   ATM forum standards.

12   We're going to try to use as much as

13   possible -- reuse as much of the information and capabilities

14   that we have in the broadband service space deployed into two

15   processes. Again, you still have to have an OCD port in place

16   before you can -- so you have to have the infrastructure piece

17   in place before you can place an LSR. You can add -- we're

18   going to make sure that you can take an existing UBR customer

19   and add -- upgrade to add a CBR service to that customer, make

20   sure that that's capable, that that's a capability.

21   And I have down here loophole system will

22   check the RT status for the CBR availability. That's the

23   system that we're going to use -- we think we're going to use

24   in the order flow right now to access the information on

25   whether an RT is capable of providing CBR. Loophole won't

1   actually have that information but we'll use it to go out and

2   query another database that we'll use to get that sort of

3   information.

4   We're looking still to issue the

5   accessible letter. I can't remember -- I don't know if we

6   have actually -- somebody's pulled out a calendar and counted

7   up 180 days and figured out if it's March 8th or March 6th or

8   something like that. We'll issue it on the right date. And

9   -- but individual contracts are going to be required for this

10 service, so we'll have to -- for those who have existing

11 contracts, they'll have to be updated in order to include

12 these new capabilities and readout lists.

13   This is going to be a somewhat restricted

14 availability. Initially it's going to be offered where we

15 have Litespan NGDLC and Lucent OCDs which is most of the

16 locations in the west and the southwest region and the

17 southern New England region. We are going to limit the fiber

18 feeder capacity for CBR. Our technology resources labs are

19 still analyzing the specific availability of the CBR or the

20 specific requirements of the CBR in order to figure out what

21 that cap is going to be at. Right now we think it might be

22 somewhere in the 20 to 30 percent of that OC-3 range which we

23 think should fully meet the initial CBR demands that we've

24 got.

25   As we gain more experience with these

1 capabilities we'll seek input about if we need to raise some

2 of these limitations. We also need to gain more experience

3 with managing just the UBR traffic on the network. And that

4 loophole is going to be used to make sure that we're only

5 offering where we have the technical capability and the

6 capacity.

7   In the future, these are some of the

8 things that we're evaluating the availability for and we want

9 the feedback on. We're looking into -- with the speed offer

10 as I gave you some of the information about our capacity

11 concerns and where we have capacity concerns and what adding

12 CBR to the network can do, we're concerned about the speed and

13 impact of CBR in existing UBR customers. For those of you who

14 have UBR customers out there I hope would be concerned about

15 that, too.

16   And what we would like, though, we would

17 like to get input on the speeds. And if you don't want to

18 tell us specific speeds, you can tell us some of the

19 applications, some of the protocols that you'd like to

20 transmit over that ATM offering. That'll give our technology

21 resources folks enough information to try to analyze what some

22 of those requirements would be and what some of the cell

23 transfer delay and delay variance and peak cell rate levels

24 need to be in order to support those different protocols and

25 different thresholds.

1   Symmetric and asymmetric rates are

2   possible with this capability. If you'd like to -- if we

3   foreseen most of the need would be in terms of symmetric

4   rates. If there's a desire for asymmetric services we'd be

5   interested in finding out about that also. We really need to

6   verify our capacity management systems. We are building some

7   systems to give us updates on the capacity the OCD and the

8   OC-3 ports to make sure that we can trend the exhaust and so

9   we know -- we know if we have limitations in the network.

10   Those systems aren't done yet and we're

11   still developing the engineering methods, the better engineers

12   will use in order to track those. And as we gain experience

13   with that, we're going to be able to -- we'll be evaluating

14   increasing the speeds of these -- of this service based on the

15   input that you guys provide to us. I mentioned before more

16   PVCs. We can potentially provide the ability to do that. We

17   don't really know what you're interested in. You have

18   different services that you want to provide to customers that

19   aren't -- that require additional UBR PVCs or require

20   additional CBR PVCs and these are things that are kind of

21   [unintelligible] in the past and we'd like to get information

22   -- we'd like to get information about them in our

23   collaboratives through your account manager.

24   And expanded availability is something

25   that we definitely want to do. As soon as possible we would

1   want to get this capability on the Cisco OCDs. The Cisco OCD,

2   to get the technical capability to do this, right now it's

3   targeted at the end of April. The switch itself works just

4   fine, actually has the CBR capability today, but their

5   management systems don't have the provisioning interface to

6   allow us provision or maintain or do anything with the CBR

7   PVCs. We need that. That's pretty critical ability for us to

8   be able to manage that capability in the Cisco network. At

9   the end of April we'll get that capability and we're planning

10 -- we want to get it into our TRI labs and test it in outdoor

11 field locations as soon as we can.

12   And then the AccessMAX actually comes out

13 with that ability sooner. We're expecting the ability on that

14 by the end of first quarter -- first quarter this year. But

15 since the AccessMAX has got a smaller deployment bid, then we

16 think we'll probably have a bigger bank on getting into the

17 Cisco OCD capable first and we're going to try to focus on

18 that first before we come back and get the AccessMAX.

19   Questions? This again was supposed to be

20 a nice SBC logo. It's a capital A. Any questions?

21   MS. CARTER: You mentioned the LoopQual

22 system will check RT status for CBR availability. I assume to

23 make that availability in the loop process system happen,

24 you're going to have to go through and populate that

25 information in the system?

 1   MR. WALLACE: The specific flows from

 2   system to system up in kind of the beginning of the order

 3   flow, I don't exactly know. Things come in through -- they

 4   come in through laser. I can't remember all the systems up

 5   there, I have to admit. One of them up there -- the

 6   information is actually going to be pulled by some tools that

 7   we're developing that will query the network elements in

 8   realtime and will populate some flat files that will kind of

 9   be stored as a database that if it's loophole or another

10   system up there it will then access that database that will be

11   updated on like a daily basis.

12   MR. BOYER: If I may. This is Chris Boyer

13   with SBC. I think in terms of your question's related to

14   loophole and loophole response. If it has a response, it will

15   tell you whether CBR's available or not. I don't think that's

16   been determined or not. I don't think that the loophole

17   system has been updated to extent that when you initiate a

18   loophole, one of the 35 or so fields you get back will say

19   . . . at the address or not. I'm not sure if they've done

20   that yet

21   MR. WALLACE: The information that we plan

22   on giving won't be through -- I don't think will be through

23   the loophole tool but will be based on the same information.

24   It'll be accessing the same information.

25   MS. CARTER: I would like to put this

1   forth as a request if you would be willing to take it back and

2   consider it. Today many CLECs have an issue with the loop

3   process system either having missing or inaccurate

4   information. And if in fact you are going to go through some

5   sort of process to populate the RT information in that system,

6   I would ask that you also as part of that process look at

7   populating missing data and correcting inaccurate information

8   as long as you're going through that process.

9   MR. BOYER: Well -- again this is Chris

10   Boyer with SBC and I think the plan -- I think what Matthew

11   was eluding to is how the loophole is today. Today when you

12   issue an order just like with a regular DSL, we use the

13   loophole system not only to provide information to you about

14   what's available, we also edit it against it. So that when an

15   order comes through -- say for instance you did a loop

16   qualification on a given line just in a standard world, not

17   taking CBR. If you did a LoopQual on a given DSL line, our

18   system will edit against that database to determine whether or

19   not that is green, red or yellow, and that's how we know to

20   accept or reject a service order.

21   I think from that standpoint what

22   Matthew's eluding to is that as we turn up CBR functionality

23   and given RT locations, we're going to use the same process

24   to determine whether we should go ahead and let your order go

25   through or if we should up front reject the order. But I

1   don't think there's any plan at this point to go through and

2   proactively update all of the information in the loophole

3   database for all. I know there's been a lot of discussion

4   about loophole in various arenas. I don't think there's any

5   plan to correctively update the database as an internal tool.

6   MS. CARTER: So what you're saying is that

7   you're not going to do some sort of proactive update to

8   populate the remote terminal information in that database

9   including the CBR?

10   MR. BOYER: I'm not certain yet. I don't

11   think that's been determined yet.

12   MR. GINDLESBERGER: Larry Gindlesberger

13   from Covad. Matt, quick question. As far as bandwidth

14   restriction speaking about CBR customers versus the UBRs, at

15   this point do you have any plans on limiting the amount of CBR

16   customers that would be in the system? My concern at that

17   point would be we've got UBR customers in there and all of a

18   sudden the bandwidth depletes because of the addition of more

19   than the normal CBR customers.

20   MR. WALLACE: Yeah. That was -- it was in

21   here somewhere. Yes, we do. Currently we haven't fixed on a

22   specific percentage yet but it will be based on a percentage

23   of the traffic in the OC-3c that goes out from an OCD out to

24   the RT and foresee limiting that to a percentage somewhere in

25   the 20 to 30 percent range. We feel in the analysis we've

1   done, we feel that we can probably support that much CBR

2   traffic and that allowing 70 to 80 percent of that pipe

3   for UBR still provides -- will still provide adequate capacity

4   for the amount of subscribers. In our deployment of Litespan

5   that, you know, the Litespans can only support so many

6   customers so as we look at how many customers Litespan can

7   support, we think that that 70 to 80 percent of that OC-3c

8   will be able to support the amount of customers that we can

9   get into a Litespan.

10   Now, if we have, you know, breakthroughs

11 on capacity of Litespan and DSL takes off like crazy, you

12 know, that could be a concern. But in that case we're going

13 to have capacity concerns everywhere in the network and are

14 going to have to look to deploying more OC-3s. But right now

15 20 to 30 percent is kind of a cap on the amount of CBR that's

16 in terms of bandwidth, not in terms of subscribers. So we'll

17 add up the amount of bandwidth and we will be evaluating that

18 threshold and may move up or down based on the demand of UBR

19 and the demand of CBR.

20   We also have to -- one of the things that

21 we have to take into account is there are other quality of

22 services out there other than just CBR and UBR. And depending

23 on new services that become available that require some of

24 these other quality services, we may have to carve out another

25 piece of that OC-3 pipe for those other quality services. So

1   we don't want to give away too much of the OC-3 initially. We

2   want to kind of be conservative of that shared capacity at

3   least until we start getting some customers networking more

4   and more about it. Yes?

5   MR. NUTTALL: Along that line, I guess --

6   MR. WALLACE: And your name is?

7   MR. NUTTALL: Gary Nuttall with Sage.

8   Along that line of CBR capacity, once you get it, does that

9   mean it's going to be first come first serve or are you going

10   to have an ongoing program if there's more capacity needs as

11   you go forward to add capacity for the CBRs? And I guess the

12   other part would be you're putting the letter out in March, so

13   when is the first going to be available and how aggressive is

14   the rollout and what's the whole mechanism to add CBR

15   capability capacity on an ongoing nature as opposed to here it

16   is, that's it, stops?

17   MR. WALLACE: Let me try to address the

18   second part first. The CBR deployment isn't going to take a

19   new deployment. There's not physical infrastructure or

20   software to deploy. We have to upgrade our -- the OSSs in

21   order to support that. So generally those OSSs are on a

22   regional basis and we'll get the provisioning systems and the

23   support systems upgraded through CBR -- really support CBR

24   with that accessible later offer. So it'll be in the same way

25   as the combined voice and data offering. Once the accessible

1   letter is put out on any of the Litespan NGDLCs posted by

2   Lucent OCDs CBR service offering will be available.

3   Now, in terms of the capacity, we haven't

4   answered that question yet for ourself. The 20 to 30 percent

5   cap that we're looking at right now, we've based that on --

6   based that on some analysis of here's some potential CBR

7   speeds that our customers may need initially, and in the

8   future here's some expected penetrations in terms of relative

9   to, you know, as many of the UBR customers this percentage of

10 them may also be CBR or this percentage may change and become

11 a CBR only offering.

12   We've been doing some analysis of that and

13 right now we see the 20 to 30 percent of the capacity is going

14 to meet the forecasted needs that we're evaluating. If we see

15 demands on the CBR needs that are different, we may be in a

16 position where we need to reevaluate that threshold.

17 Something that may also change that is if the UBR service, the

18 requirements that we've allocated for the UBR service don't

19 turn out to be as onerous as we need. We've been fairly

20 conservative in our estimate. We don't want to impact that

21 service too much, but if we've been too conservative, that may

22 be another cause to raise that threshold a little bit.

23   So to answer your question a little bit,

24 we haven't decided internally but there's possibility that it

25 could be changed, but right now we haven't -- we don't have

1   the policy that says as soon as we hit that, you know, 20 or

2   30 whatever that threshold is, you know, that we'll break the

3   OC-3 chain and add more capacity to the entire -- we don't

4   know what we're going to do.

5   MR. NUTTALL: I guess one other comment I

6   would make then is in the input into your planning process is

7   let's not create an environment so that the whole game is to

8   tie up as much CBR bandwidth as you can because it's not going

9   to be available down the line. And so if it becomes first

10 come first serve and there is a cap limit, one carrier could

11 go out and tie everything up and really not fully be utilizing

12 it because they might need it down the line and shut everybody

13 else out.

14   MR. WALLACE: Yeah. I think somebody

15 would be hard pressed to that because they'd have to -- I

16 mean, you'd have to find all the -- you'd have to have paying

17 customers out there or they'd have to be paying customers out

18 there. That would be a potential that somebody could go out

19 and do that but they'd have to have somebody at the end of the

20 loop paying the bill, I would foresee. Otherwise that'd be

21 an expensive proposition to just tie it up. It is possible.

22   MR. NUTTALL: It's amazing how creative

23 people can get when they want to.

24   MR. WALLACE: You guys are really

25 creative. You guys can be very creative.

 1   MR. BOYER: Chris Boyer for SBC again. I

 2   would just propose that specific questions like that are

 3   really terms and conditions contractual type issues about how

 4   it would be offered, and I think when the letter goes out in

 5   March, those specific issues will be addressed on that subject

 6   at that time. So I think that right now we're still

 7   evaluating how it's going to be dealt with but, you know,

 8   first come first serve type issues, how exhaustive will be

 9   dealt with in terms of those will all be contractual issues

10   that will come out with our generic offer notes.

11   MR. DARLING: There's two places -- Gary

12   Darling with ASI. There are two places in the presentation

13   for CBR plus UBR. We're really talking about a minimum bit

14   rate in that case or are you talking about two services on the

15   same loop?

16   MR. WALLACE: Two services on the same

17   loop. Two PVCs on the same loop, different VPIs, VCIs at the

18   customer location and at the OCD port. So you need CP that's

19   capable of terminating two virtual circuits, and one of them

20   has to be capable of terminating them understanding CBR. But

21   it is two services on the same loop.

22   And to get back to that, the PROF FID, if

23   you're familiar with that, that's specified when -- specified

24   from the orders today specifies like the bandwidth of the

25   entire -- kind of the entire loop. The CBR index FID, the new

1   one, will specify the bandwidth characteristics of just the

2   little piece and then UBR gets whatever's left. In the same

3   way -- it works exactly the same way I was showing for the

4   entire OC-3 where CBR is guaranteed a portion and UBR gets

5   whatever's left. It works the same way on the individual

6   loop. The CBRI FID will guarantee a specific portion of that

7   for the CBR traffic and UBR gets whatever's left. Question in

8   the back.

9   MR. GENTRY: Darrell Gentry for

10   [unintelligible] Communications. Is there any -- or do we --

11   COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I can't hear

12   you.

13   MR. GENTRY: Pricing for the CBR PVC.

14   MR. WALLACE: I'm going to defer that to

15   Pete.

16   MR. WILCOX: That's really product in

17   nature. I don't think at this point in time it is -- correct

18   me if I'm wrong, other side of the table. It will be coming

19   out shortly, okay, and obviously will be part of the

20   contractual offering. So the answer right now quite frankly

21   is not at this time.

22   MR. BOYER: I would say that it would be

23   -- the rates, terms and conditions would all be part of the

24   accessible letter that would go out.

25   MR. WALLACE: And I think something else

1   that we wanted to make clear is the next collaborative meeting

2   which Bethaney is going to schedule before the end of this

3   session, we plan to provide another update and hopefully can

4   give more information about some of the specifics as we get

5   closer to the March 8th date. Sometime in the mid-February

6   range we plan on giving you another update very soon.

7   MR. GENTRY: Do you think it's only

8   symmetric only initially?

9   MR. WALLACE: Initially symmetric only.

10   If there's a -- an asymmetric offering that you're interested

11   in, like I said, we'd love to hear more about particular

12   protocols or applications that need to utilize CBR. Other

13   questions? Heck of a deal. All right. That's all I've got.

14   Back to Pete. I'll be around the rest of the day for

15   questioning.

16   MR. WILCOX: That officially wraps up the

17   morning part of our presentations or our scenario here for

18   what we wanted to cover. Obviously there's time -- there's a

19   little bit of extra time as folks are setting up lunch now,

20   folks that didn't have enough during breakfast and I believe

21   the food's going to be good.

22   Please take advantage of our availability.

23   If there's things that you want to discuss, if there's

24   anything that's on your mind from the morning, the open panel

25   discussion for this afternoon you can bring it up there.

1 Catch one of us during lunch if you like. Let's make an

2 agreement that we don't leave here with questions unasked or

3 at least broached, all right. That is still the information

4 exchange that gives us more to work on and you folks more to

5 think about as we look forward.

6   MS. GENTRY: Can we ask some questions now

7 and then if you want to defer them because they're going to be

8 covered in other topics, advise us of that?

9   MR. WILCOX: So long as let's say it

10 relates to the morning?

11   MS. GENTRY: Because I'm thinking this is

12 kind of a technical morning and then if we have other things

13 this afternoon, that's kind of a catchall.

14   MS. BEATA: I don't see any problem with

15 that. I know that we're running ahead of schedule, which I

16 just can't believe, so this might be a good time for us to run

17 through some of the administrative things we need to do like

18 schedule future meetings, talk about the calendar, talk about

19 locations, etc. That'll get us a little bit closer to where

20 we were on the schedule and then we'll have lunch and then

21 we'll move into that open session. How is that? Is that

22 okay? Bethaney, did you want to proceed with any of the admin

23 issues you need to?

24   MS. PRICE: First we need to schedule

25 monthly collaborative sessions for the rest of the quarter,

1   and I was thinking maybe February and I'm not sure where.

2   Where are you guys going to be located through, what state or

3   what region? So if anybody has any proposed dates, that would

4   be great.

5   MS. GENTRY: Bethaney, talk more about

6   what your intended purpose is for the February meeting and if

7   we can get dates so we can back it into other meetings that

8   we're having with SBC.

9   MS. PRICE: Okay. The February meeting is

10 going to go ahead and cover the issues matrix that we have

11 been going over, the monthly big stack of issues matrix to go

12 over any answers/questions. I'm going to go ahead and try to

13 locate a subject matter expert on the LoopQual as discussed in

14 our last industry collaborative meeting to go over screen

15 prints and other questions that you may have for LoopQual.

16   We also for one of the monthly meetings

17 will try to get DTI representatives to go over the DTI tool

18 again. And that should -- that could either be February or

19 March. Either way it works out. I think that's about it.

20 We'll go over CBR again, and I think that's about it.

21 Probably try a quick trial and discussion about ten to 15

22 minutes to go over the status of the trial.

23   So the proposed dates I have for February

24 were February 15th.

25   MS. GENTRY: There's a Kansas hearing.

1   MS. PRICE: Kansas hearing?   How about

2   the week of the 19th?

3   MS. GENTRY: Is the 19th a holiday?

4   MS. PRICE: Well, the week of the 19th.

5   MS. GENTRY: How about the 22nd?

6   MS. PRICE: The 22nd? February 22nd.

7   Okay. And I'll send out an E-mail reminder with location

8   information. March, do we want to keep the 22nd? Okay. Go

9   ahead and keep March 22nd. And April we can either go the

10   19th or the 26th. April 19th.

11   And we're also going to have to talk about

12   our next quarterly meeting which will be sometime April, May

13   or June. I don't know what dates everyone will be available

14   for another meeting.

15   MS. BEATA: And also location.

16   MS. PRICE: I'm sorry? And where. I know

17   we did -- the last two we've had in Dallas. There was

18   recommendation about rotating them around to Chicago or San

19   Francisco. Does anybody have a preference?

20   MS. LOPEZ: California.

21   MS. CARTER: Chicago's right in the middle

22   of the country.

23   MS. PRICE: How many hands for Chicago?

24   UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What month?

25   MS. PRICE: June or May. How many for San

1   Francisco?   It's about half and half.

2   MS. GENTRY: One or the other, is that

3   guaranteed?

4   MS. PRICE: I'm sorry?

5   MS. GENTRY: Is it your intent to have it

6   in either Chicago or San Francisco?

7   MS. PRICE: Or Dallas, if people would

8   like. But we would like to rotate for everyone to attend. So

9   we could do Chicago the next time, San Francisco sometime in

10 the summer. Would that be agreeable?

11   MS. GENTRY: . . . so we can start zeroing

12 in on it?

13   MS. PRICE: How about the week of May

14 13th, that Thursday? I think it's the 16th, the 17th. May

15 17th.

16   MS. LOPEZ: Where are you saying that's at

17 now?

18   MS. PRICE: Chicago. May 24th. It's

19 right before the holiday.

20   MS. GENTRY: Is there a possibility for

21 June or are you trying to do May?

22   MS. PRICE: We could do May or June.

23   MS. GENTRY: Is there a possibility of

24 doing it like the 10th then or something earlier?

25   MS. PRICE: We can do it anytime. Is that

1   agreeable?

2   MS. CARTER: Bethaney, you'll be sending

3   out the transcript for this meeting like you did the last

4   time?

5   MS. PRICE: Yes. Transcript, copy of all

6   the presentations and any other information that we need to

7   distribute and reminder of the meetings.

8   MS. CARTER: Thank you.

9   MS. PRICE: We'll go ahead and try to keep

10 around the 22nd to 19th for the monthly meetings through the

11 year. Those can change and we'll address that every quarterly

12 meeting. And that's all I have. So I think everything's

13 ready in the back if you want to go ahead and break for lunch

14 or if you have any other questions that you need to address.

15   (Lunch break was taken.)

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3

4   I, Christy Russell, a Certified Shorthand Reporter

5   in and for the State of Texas, hereby certify to the

6   following:

7   That this transcript is a true record of the

8   proceedings held at the Project Pronto CLEC Collaborative on

9   January 25, 2001 at Three Bell Plaza, 308 S. Akard Street,

10   Dallas, Texas 75202.

11   CERTIFIED TO on this, the _____ day of February,

12   2001.

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